THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 131

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

French Debt to U. S.: Land as Settlement? Delay in Pay-Tax Jump

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 29, 1939

France to Pay U. S. War Debt with Lands?

PARIS (AP)—Deputy Jean de Beaumount, sponsor of a measure to re-open discussion of France's war debt to the United States, outlined his proposal yesterday to United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt. He had suggested previously to Premier Edouard Daladier that part of France's undeveloped empire be opened to American capital as "a means of settlement" of the $4,141,000,000 debt.

Rumania Plans Refinancing of Debts to U. S.

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumania is about to propose a new plan for regulation of interest payments on Rumanian indebtedness to the United States, including war loans, a communiqué announced today. It was understood that the Government hoped to revive these payments, the extent of which, it was said, will be in proportion to trade between Rumania and the United States under the new trade agreement. As of June 30, 1938, the Rumanian debt amounted to $63,982,114.

Postponement of Pay-Tax Increase Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases in pay-roll taxes for old-age annuities under the Social Security Act will be deferred for the next three years, if Congress endorses the unanimous decision of the House Ways and Means Committee. The present tax is 1 per cent on both employer and employee. The law calls for the first of a series of advances the first of next year. It was understood that the Committee's action had the approval of the Treasury, the Social Security Board, and President Roosevelt.

Employers and workers would each escape a $400,000,000 raise in their pay-roll taxes by the change. Chairman Doughton estimated the joint saving at about $825,000,000.

U. S. Plane to Aid Stranded Russian Fliers

MISCOU ISLAND, New Brunswick (CP)—Rescuers hurried to this isolated St. Lawrence Gulf Island today to help two Russian air officers, Gen. Vladimir Kokkinaki and Maj. Mikhail Gordienko, whose plane was forced down by engine trouble after a nonstop flight from Moscow. Col. Ira Eaker of the Army Air Corps said in Washington that the Army planned to send a plane to help the Russians.

BANGOR, Maine (AP)—Two rescue groups, mostly representatives of the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, traveling in two airplanes, cleared immigration here today to Miscou Island to aid the Russians. V. P. Butusoff, Soviet aircraft agent in the United States said he and his companions "probably will take the Russian fliers back to New York."

Germany Commissions 10,000-Ton Cruiser

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—The German Navy today commissioned its newest 10,000-ton cruiser, the Admiral Hipper, armed with eight eight-inch guns in twin turrets, 12 four-inch and 12 1.46-inch anti-aircraft guns, and four triple torpedo tubes.

Mussolini to Strengthen Italy's Army

ROME (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini informed his Cabinet today the Italian Army would be strengthened "in size and equipment." A communiqué did not specify what measures were contemplated. Italy now has an estimated 1,250,000 men under arms.

Europe Weighs Hitler Treaty Denunciations

London turned from consideration of Reichsführer Hitler's speech today to the weighing of his note to Britain cancelling the Anglo-German naval treaty.

In diplomatic details of the text, observers read notification that Germany plans to proceed to carve out further "living space" in central and eastern Europe.

Major reaction comes in the once-pro-German Times, of London, which declares that Herr Hitler's phrase: "I have taken no step which violated the rights of others" begs every question of the hour.

Paris, meanwhile, sees the tension neither relaxed nor increased by Herr Hitler's words, as efforts to bring Rumania and Russia closer to the "stop aggression" bloc continue.

A new view of the Anglo-Reich naval pact: Page 1.
France pushing Eastern Europe Bloc: Page 1.

Roosevelt Holds to 'No Comment' on Hitler

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt continued today to study an official summary of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech as White House officials reiterated "no comment."

Presidential secretaries emphasized that Mr. Roosevelt's World's Fair Speech in New York tomorrow, as written, contained no references to the German leader's reply.

Washington thinks Germany is stronger: Page 5.

Franco Turns Back All Commandeered Property

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's Cabinet Council acted today to speed Spain back to a peacetime basis by ordering immediate return of all properties and supplies commandeered for use of the fighting forces during the civil war. All machinery was directed to be turned back to private industries to give jobs to demobilized soldiers. Horses, wagons, trucks, and cattle also were directed returned to their original owners.

Federico Mayo Gayarre was appointed to direct Spain's Resettlement Administration in the building of more than 200,000 homes for low-income workers.

German Army Chief Goes to Rome

BERLIN (AP)—Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchtisch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, left last night for Rome. DNB, German official news agency, reported from Rome the German Army chieftain was expected to visit Italian Libya and later attend an Italian military parade in Rome May 9.

Arab Leaders Debate Latest Palestine Plan

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Arab leaders of Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Transjordan assembled here today to consider latest British proposals, understood to include full independence for Palestine after 10 years of transition. Jewish immigration would be limited to 15,000 yearly for five years, and stopped altogether after that.

Bose Quits India Party; Breaks With Gandhi

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Subhas Chandra Bose resigned today as President of the All-India Congress Party after three days of unsuccessful negotiations with Mohandas K. Gandhi concerning its working committee.

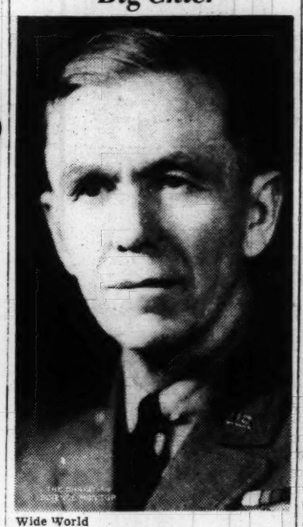
Farmers Win Fight Against Closed Shop

SOMERSET, Pa., April 29 (AP)—Farmers, determined not to pay union fees to get jobs, won today their fight against closed shop agreements for workers on two Somerset County links in the $60,000,000, 160-mile superhighway across Southern Pennsylvania.

The Connell & Laub Construction Company announced after a conference with the farmers' leaders it had abrogated its contract with an American Federation of Labor union and would hire workers on a non-union basis. A similar contract was cancelled Wednesday by the County Construction Company.

Cancellation of the Connell & Laub union contract ended a week of bristling activity in this normally quiet community. The headquarters of the A. F. of L. construction, general labor and material handlers union was raided, two union organziers driven from the community, and work halted on the two highway links by pickets.

'Big Chief'



Wide World

Brig. Gen. G. C. Marshall

Private soldier, Virginia Military Institute graduate and now appointed Chief of Staff, United States Army

Story of Marshall Promotion: Page 15.

Pulitzer Board Praises Work Of Correspondents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—American newspaper correspondents—"unofficial ambassadors of public opinion"—by their daily factual reporting and interpretation, have made the United States the reservoir of world news and opinion, in the view of the Advisory Board of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. The Board, at its regular yearly meeting here yesterday, paid high tribute to these news workers in foreign fields, attributing to them "notable achievements" during the past year.

"Confronted by tremendous political obstacles, by propaganda, censorship and control of newspapers and news facilities in many foreign countries, and by official attitudes hostile to the free flow of information abroad, these correspondents have succeeded in reporting and interpreting developments so accurately and completely as to provide the American people with the most comprehensive news reports available anywhere throughout the world," a statement by the Board says.

"The achievements of these correspondents in the leading capitals of Europe and Asia is a public service of the highest order. These correspondents are the sentinels of our free press, which provides for a knowledge on foreign affairs, indispensable to the freedom of speech and the freedom of assembly in the United States."

The Board also paid high tribute to public service by newspapers in local fields.

The Board met to consider nominations for journalism awards for public service, Washington or foreign correspondence, cartoon and reporting work.

Japan to Stay in China As Even Chinese Agree

Unaided, the Chinese could not blast conquerors from territory already occupied — They acknowledge that, in what may prove one of history's most important wars.

Inside China
Last of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—For the last six weeks I have been traveling along the fringes of what may well be considered one of the important wars of history. The destiny of a quarter of the human race will be directly affected by the issue of the struggle in China. And, if China's fate depends in no small degree on what happens in Europe and America, it is equally true that the West will be vitally concerned, in many ways, with the issue of the struggle that is being fought out on what is at once more and less than a front, on a theater of struggle that extends from the Great Wall in the North, where guerrillas sometimes clash with Japanese outposts, to the sultry jungles of Kwangsi, at the other end of China, where Japanese airplanes sometimes go on their missions of destruction.

Two questions that I put over and over again during a trip that took me from Manchukuo, in the northeast, to Yunnanfu, in the extreme southwest of China, was: How will this conflict end? What is the shape of things to come in China?

I discussed these questions, and innumerable others to which they lead, with representatives of the most varied national and professional viewpoints, with Chinese, Japanese and foreigners, with diplomats, businessmen, military and naval officers and missionaries.

The answers which I received naturally differed according to the sympathies, hopes and prejudices of the individuals with whom I talked. But on two points there was fairly general agreement. I met no Chinese who believes that China, unaided, can retake Peking and Shanghai and Nanking and its other lost cities by force of arms. The national government has been forced back into remote and backward provinces of China, which are extremely deficient in trained manpower, in industrial plant, in convenient means of communication.

A plucky work of reconstruction is being carried on under great difficulties, not the least of which is the inertia of provinces like Szechwan and Yunnan and the jealousy which the local authorities feel for the incoming officials, capitalists and intellectuals from other parts of China. But it is difficult to see how, under these circumstances, China can hope to blast the Japanese out of what they already hold.

At the same time I met no Japanese who seriously believes that Japan can effectively occupy and

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

How Washington Tales Spread: Roosevelt Denies One Such

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—President Roosevelt at Hyde Park explicitly denied a dispatch printed in the New York Times yesterday morning to the effect that he had sounded out Premier Benito Mussolini sometime during 1938 on the prospect of a personal mid-ocean peace conference between themselves and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

The story written by Arthur Krock head of the Times' Washington Bureau and the President's official denial of its authenticity constitute the only known immediately provable facts about the matter. Until the history of secret diplomacy of the period is written, if then, not a great deal more will probably be known as to the full facts of this striking idea of Messrs. Roosevelt, Hitler, and Mussolini sitting down together to discuss world peace.

Talking It Over

However, the episode again brings into the headlines what is well known here in Washington: That President Roosevelt frequently, in foreign as well as domestic affairs, speculates over projects which fall into the twilight zone between actual intentions and plain day-dreaming, and which sometimes affect the course of events.

The general picture of how such things can and do happen is clear enough. The White House is constantly the scene of personal conversations between the President and individuals, often unconnected with the Government. It might take place of an evening at the fireside. The President and his guest would become enthusiastic over the theoretical merits of a personal conference between himself and other important heads of states. His visitor might remark that he intended to be in Rome or Berlin in the near future, "How would it be to see what Mussolini thinks of the idea?"

That such discussions have taken place at the White House fireside is one of those things which is well known throughout Washington, although unprovable because those who participate in such discussions are not at liberty to discuss publicly what happened.

And it is also known that such talks have resulted in feelers to Premier Mussolini on several occasions. Whether a similar medium for conveyance of Roosevelt ideas to Chancellor Hitler was ever set up is not known. In re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Submarine Under Arctic Ice To Turn on the Heat for Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A difficult problem of piloting a submarine under the ice of the Arctic regions has been solved, according to Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer, by a novel device which will allow the submarine craft he is building to come up for air.

"In order that the crew may come to the surface for air and the batteries may be recharged," said Sir Hubert, in outlining his plans for next year's projected voyage, "I have conceived the idea of a retractable funnel, the upper rim of which will be electrically heated. This heated rim will be shoved against the bottom of the ice, which it should melt at the rate of one foot a minute, and the core of ice so cut will be pushed up by an elevator in the funnel. The crew will follow through the hole.

"The vessel we have designed," added Sir Hubert, "will have a nose of hard rubber to help it to glide under the ice without undue friction." The explorer said: "It is a fallacy to believe that the waters of this region are covered by icebergs hundreds of feet deep. Observations show that the ice seldom extends below the surface for depths of more than 15 feet, and the sea is three miles deep.

Sir Hubert said that another difficulty was to avoid damaging the vessel's rudders. To overcome this problem, he proposed to abolish rudders and substitute a Gill propeller, which could steer and elevate the vessel at the same time. There would be undersea visibility of from 60 to 70 yards, and the temperature would be about 70 degrees warmer under the water than on top of the ice. The engines and propeller for his vessel had already been purchased, but the hull had yet to be built. A 20-foot working model which had been built in Britain was said to prove that the idea was practical.

Sir Hubert said he had already received 4,800 applications to join the submersible vessel, although the crew will number not more than seven. Some 800 of the applications are from women. "I am convinced," he said, "that such a vessel can be operated with perfect safety—with greater safety, say, than flying over the top of the ice in an airplane."

The object of the expedition, he explained, was to take the vessel into the Arctic seas and remain there with food and equipment for two or three years as part of a world plan for observing the air masses in the polar regions. During his many aerial voyages in the Arctic, he had spent much time searching vainly for an island in the neighborhood of the Pole on which experts might establish a meteorological station. But the entire region was covered with water and moving pack ice. The use of a submarine seemed a logical and practical alternative. He did not propose to take the vessel to the North Pole, but to moor it under the ice about 800 miles from the Pole and an equal distance from the northern coast of Alaska.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, April 29, 1939

Sports Page	6
Chess	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Springtide of Spiritual Joy [With French Translation]	
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Boston and New England News	9, 11
Radio Timetable	11
Local Arts	11
Financial Pages	12, 13, 14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Religion Revives in America	1-2
America's Stake in Peace	3
Parliament of Business—and Mr. Mason	4
Germany's Case for Colonies	5
Democratic Bloc for What?	6
A Free Press - and True: Magazine Editorial	7
Opening Up the Night	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

World's-Eye Views Cost $35,000,000

Sixty nations and U. S. represent 80 per cent of world's people—Exhibits show ways.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The United States and 60 foreign nations, having 80 per cent of the peoples of the world, are represented at the New York World's Fair, the total investment, exclusive of that of this country, being placed at $35,000,000. The attractions range from folk dances to native foods and run the whole gamut of art and technical progress. All the national exhibits are open to the public without charge.

The foreign area is almost due east of the Theme Center and near the Lagoon of Nations.

The United States Federal Building, an imposing structure with two massive towers rising over a colonnade representing the 13 original states, dominates the foreign section of the Fair. The left tower is the Tower of Judiciary and that on the right is the Tower of Legislature, each adorned by a 30-foot sculpture. Within the semi-circular sector behind the balcony are exhibits portraying the Executive Department of the Government. Divisions of the building portray conservation, food, shelter, industry, trade, finance, and credit; transportation and communication; social welfare, education, arts, and recreation; protection, foreign relations and territories, and fiscal affairs.

Symbolize Peace Table

The Court of Peace, facing the Federal Building, is a huge parade ground flanked on two sides by eight buildings, constructed with Federal funds and designed to serve as guest space for the 60 countries participating in the Fair. Thus the Federal Building, facing the Lagoon of Nations, assumes the head of the "peace table" around which sit the nations of the world. The group of buildings is called the "Hall of Nations."

Germany is the only major power not represented at the Fair.

The Czech pavilion will be open when the gates to the exposition are thrown wide, it has been announced here, although there will be no official participation by the little country recently absorbed by the Third Reich.

The League of Nations Building, in Continental Avenue, will describe the achievements of the League in the fields of economics, finance, communications, health, nutrition, housing, drug control, cultural advancement, and mediation between nations.

The Canadian exhibit is situated in Presidential Row, South. Panoramas, animated maps, dioramas, and photographs depicting Canadian life, industries and products are features of the exhibit. A huge illuminated map painted on burnished copper and showing aviation routes, agricultural areas, mines, and mounted police outposts

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

King's Skipper

Wide World

Vice Admiral Sir Dudley North

Chosen Commander of the Empress of Australia, the "Royal Yacht" for the American visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Canadian liner honored host: Page 5.

France Pushing Eastern Bloc: Aid to Rumania?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 29—With international tension neither relaxed nor noticeably increased by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech in the view both of French official opinion and the press, France continued efforts to contribute to the formation of an antiaggression bloc in Eastern Europe.

A significant development in this connection is the visit here of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, who met Premier Edouard Daladier and other French ministers. While nothing has been officially published about the Gafencu visit beyond assurances that the talks are proceeding on a mutually satisfactory basis, there is good reason to believe that the question of sending a French military mission to Rumania is under serious consideration.

[The Asociated Press reported from Paris that the French Foreign Ministry announced after a final conference between the foreign ministers of France and Rumania on formation of a European alliance that the two countries were "in perfect accord." No details were given.]

The problem of drawing Russia into the bloc assumes new importance following the return from Moscow of the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Ivan Maisky, who is paying a brief visit here. Several divergent viewpoints require reconciliation before Russian adherence to the bloc is likely to be ob-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Intimate Message from Washington

Through Europe's Fog the U. S. Keeps a Clear Eye on the Far East, Watching the Third Dog and the Oriental Bone

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The preoccupation of public opinion with Europe, due to Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech, has obscured the fact that American diplomacy is increasingly turning its eyes toward the Far East as European uncertainty rises. Confusing reports indicate that a process of fermentation is going on out there with implications as yet obscure, but of absorbing interest to Washington.

Perhaps a visitor from Mars might see in the general world situation something akin to the mechanics of the duel. The alignment in Europe would make Anglo-French and the German-Italian combinations in Europe appear as principals while the United States and Japan would occupy the roles of seconds.

Duelling codes varied in different localities in the days when that form of settling private disputes was in general vogue. In some places the seconds were more than neutral friends to the participants, they became the principals themselves in a subordinate affair.

To apply this analogy to the developing situation in the Far East has certain weaknesses. The greatest is the fact that, from some reliable indications, Japan is beginning to lose its taste for its association with the Rome-Berlin Axis leading to a developing hope that a new settlement in the Pacific may not be so far ahead. But at the moment a major aspect of American diplomacy is its trend toward the role of a counterpoise to Japan in the Far East. To pursue the duelling system analogy, it is almost as though the United States had announced to Japan that it intended to see to it that Japan did not take advantage of the European situation at the expense of the side which is obviously preferred by Washington.

Some Significant Developments

Such an announcement could be read into a series of developments here. Most important of these was the dramatic movement of the American Fleet to its Pacific bases, even at the price of disappointing Grover Whalen and the New York World's Fair. This was followed during the past week by the introduction in the Senate of a resolution which would permit the application of "embargoes" against Japan in the guise of a penalty for violation of the Nine-Power Pact.

The American disposition to lend every possible moral and economic encouragement to China has long been obvious. The trend now toward an even more positive policy of pressure on Japan should be read in connection with the signs of Japanese interest in the rich areas bordering the South China Sea. It was the successive annexations of Hainan Island, the Paracelles and the Spratly group—all on the Japanese high road to the Netherlands Indies and Singapore—which led to this increased American preoccupation with the Far East. It looked to the State Department here very much as though Japan were getting ready to move into the area of direct British-French-Netherlands possessions if at any moment the forces capable of protecting them should become involved in Europe.

An Implication and a Gesture

The answer was quick and explicit. The American Fleet's social engagements in the Atlantic were cancelled. Today, it is on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal. The impact of this move to Japan was softened by a gesture deeply appreciated in the Island Empire. On the day the fleet order was issued the American Cruiser bearing the ashes of former Ambassador Saito was steaming in to Tokyo Harbor.

On the following day the Japanese press emphasized the courtesy and human sympathy involved in this ceremonial return of the remains of an honored Japanese to his homeland. It was a fortunate and perhaps skillful piece of timing. Japanese public opinion was impressed by the implication of personal friendship for the Japanese people. But its leaders were none the less aware of the implications of the fleet movement which came at a time when Japanese resources are under severe strain due to the protracted war in China.

What will come out of this new emphasis on the Far East is obscure. There are many encouraging as well as disturbing possibilities. But the important fact today is that, while President Roosevelt is playing an important personal role in Europe, American diplomacy is quietly asserting increasing pressure in the Far East.

Joseph C. Harsch

New Hitler Aim In Mid-Europe Seen by London

Finds Führer considers 'living space' limit at end—Does this mean sudden move?

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Not Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech but the note wherein he denounced the Anglo-German naval treaty is attracting chief attention in diplomatic circles today. For in this document the German Chancellor is held to have shown he entered into the naval treaty on the assumption he was giving Britain a free hand in an area he apparently conceives as Britain's "Lebensraum" in return for a free hand in German "living space"—Eastern and Central Europe.

The phrase in the note which reveals this fact runs:

"The German Government now takes the view that Britain must always take up an attitude against Germany regardless of any consideration of the part of Europe wherein Germany may be involved in warlike conflict."

The word "now" implies the Germans have only just come to such a conclusion. By taking this attitude the "British Government has unilaterally withdrawn the basis of the naval agreement and thereby put out of operation this agreement."

Apprehension Increased

This frank statement implying Germany alone has the right to interpret any treaty it signs, references in Herr Hitler's speech to the fate of Czecho-Slovakia, and demands on Poland do not inspire European capitols with confidence that the crisis is brought any nearer solution by events of yesterday.

Indeed, Herr Hitler's attempt to justify the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia tend to increase apprehension rather than diminish it since what he did in that case might be repeated elsewhere. In this connection The Times, of London, today draws attention to Herr Hitler's phrase, "I have therefore taken no step which violated the rights of others." The Times comments, "With this audacious statement he begs every question of the hour."

Terms of Herr Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's invitation to the nations to come to a conference table and "leave their arms outside the room where they confer" also arouses uneasiness especially among the smaller nations of Europe. It could scarcely be otherwise when Herr Hitler says: "I am steadfastly determined to see to it that not only now but for all future time no German shall ever enter a conference defenseless."

In the opinion of diplomatic circles, the speech, coupled as it is with abrogation of two treaties neither of which contained any provision for unilateral denunciation, does not offer Europe much incentive to start fresh negotiations for new treaties which might soon suffer the same fate. On the contrary, it is held to necessitate speeding up talks now in progress for a peace bloc.

At the same time it is expected that steps will be taken to assure Herr Hitler once again that the peace bloc policy is not meant to encircle Germany and that if he wishes Britain is quite ready to follow up its guarantee to Poland by giving Germany a similar guarantee of support in case of aggression by some oter state.

Poles are Cautious

Further talks also are not ruled out on Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Poles emphasize, however, that remembering the fate of the Czechs they are not prepared to consider granting Germany a right of way under German sovereignty across the Corridor. Nor will they consider abrogating Polish rights in Danzig seeing that in the present temper of the German Government this would be tantamount to placing the Polish neck in the position of a toad under the German harrow.

But the Poles add they are anxious to offer any reasonable transit facilities across the Corridor and have no objection to abolition of League supervision in Danzig by arrangement with Germany.

In connection with Herr Hitler's remarks on the subject of Polish-German relations it is pointed out in British circles that the Poles turned down his proposals before Britain gave the guarantee to Poland and not after as Herr Hitler seemed to imply. Thus it is held clearly established that Britain is committed to go to Poland's help if Herr Hitler should use force to change the status quo either in Danzig or the Corridor.

Naturalization Reaches A Record at Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29—Naturalization of aliens in this area reached an all-time high during the first three-fourths of the current fiscal year, according to Federal immigration officials. They estimate 10,000 foreign born will have sought papers before the year ends on June 30. Most of those seeking to become American citizens are listed as Italian, Polish, and Czecho-Slovakian.

The Week in Focus: Confident Reich Rejects Peace Bid but Offers Own Alternatives

Hitler Adamant for Colonies; Britain Adopting Conscription

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Meanings of Reichsführer Hitler's speeches must be read in actions, past and future. Words to him are an instrument for achieving desired ends. He works as a "realist" from step to step. He is not bound by his words and his former actions when faced with a new set of circumstances.

Even so, the German Führer's writings and speeches tally remarkably with his actions, for he warns the discerning reader not to expect orthodox methods.

The Führer who tells in Mein Kampf of discovering in small squad rooms that he had the gift of oratory, held a world in suspense this week awaiting his reply to President Roosevelt's appeal for a 10-year pledge of nonaggression to 31 European nations.

Herr Hitler held forth in his oratorical prime for two hours and 17 minutes. The Reichstag applauded and laughed as he took advantage of the openings given by Mr. Roosevelt, whose appeal to Hitler and Mussolini deliberately broke away from diplomatic caution.

Behind the Works

Interpretations of the speech sift out agreement on the following vital points:

German aims: The Führer countered Mr. Roosevelt's implication that policies of Germany and Italy are the chief menace to peace. He blamed the democracies for producing conditions against which the Reich has successfully revolted. As for the future, he made no promises. Germans desire "living space" without regard to "ethnographic" considerations. In other words, race unity may no longer limit imperial expansion. Germany marches ahead, determined to be and remain a world power with resources and land equal to its aspirations.

Colonies: Continued pressure by the Reich. Britain is told firmly that return of former German colonies is still a "must," the "only claim" of Germany on England, but not one to require war. France is told that Germany has no further territorial demands on France "in Europe." The French colonial empire is omitted from this verbal assurance.

Guarantees: The Führer refused Mr. Roosevelt's offer of mediation. Instead of pledges to the 31 nations through the American President, Hitler expresses willingness to enter into two-power mutual guarantees with any of those nations that ask for guarantees and meet his conditions. So the German bilateral method is again preferred over "general settlements."

Conferences: Mr. Roosevelt's offer to take the initiative in calling world conferences on trade and arms reduction is firmly declined. Hitler distrusts conferences. He twitted the United States with offering this method when America had not joined the greatest of all conferences—League of Nations.

Poland: In significant passages, Hitler foreshadowed German determination to press ahead with demands on Poland despite Britain's recent conclusion of a defensive alliance with Poland. He cancelled the German-Polish nonaggression pact of 1934, and offered to negotiate another. Return of Danzig to Germany is reiterated. To unite East Prussia with Germany by at least a traffic lane, Hitler repeats his demand for a road and railway under extra-territorial rights. Poland in return would retain commercial use of Danzig and be given a German 25-year guarantee of national frontiers, provided Germany received the same. This would break Poland out of the British "stop-aggression" bloc.

Navies: Hitler took this occasion to renounce his naval treaty of 1935 with Britain. It limited German tonnage to 35 per cent of British tonnage. The pact was not expected to stand anyway, as German naval building is a growing element in Hitler's arms program.

A perusal of the accompanying map, with detailed quotations on the above and other topics, rounds out the summary of Hitler's speech for purposes of this weekly focus.

Britain

"During the whole of my political activity I have always expounded the idea of close friendship and collaboration between Germany and England . . . There is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon people have accomplished immeasurable colonizing work in the world. For this work I have sincere admiration.

"Since England today, by press and officially, upholds the view that Germany should be opposed under all circumstances and confirms this policy of encirclement . . . the basis for the naval treaty has been removed . . . I still hope that we shall be able to avoid an armaments race with England."

The Baltic

"Germany regards the Baltic States as one of its most important trade partners. And for this reason it is in our interest that these countries should lead an independent, ordered national life of their own.

"None of the Scandinavian statesmen (can show evidence of any German request) incompatible with . . . sovereignty.

"Germany is . . . determined not to allow certain economically important markets to be stolen!"

Polish Corridor

Danzig: "Danzig is a German city and wishes to belong to Germany. On the other hand this city has contracts with Poland . . . forced upon it by . . . Versailles. Proposal: Danzig returns as a Free State into the framework of the German Reich."

Corridor Road: "I proposed that . . . Germany receives a route through the Corridor and a railway."

Pact Nullified: "The (nonaggression) agreement . . . unilaterally infringed by Poland . . . (is) no longer in existence."

'The 31 Nations'

"The German Government is . . . prepared to give each of the (31) States named an assurance of the kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt on the condition of absolute reciprocity, provided that the State wishes it and itself addresses to Germany a request for such an assurance together with appropriate proposals. As concerns a number of the States included in Mr. Roosevelt's list, this question can probably be regarded as settled from the very start, since we are already either allied with them or at least united by close ties of friendship."

Ireland

"Mr. Roosevelt asks for a statement that Germany will not attack Ireland. I have just read a speech by Premier de Valera in which he does not charge Germany with oppressing Ireland, but reproaches England with subjecting Ireland to continuous aggression."

'We Are Neutral'

"I was pleased that a number of European States availed themselves of these declarations by the German Government to express and emphasize their desire for absolute neutrality. This applies to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, et cetera." (It is not known how many of the 31 nations listed by Mr. Roosevelt were queried by Hitler.)

Alsace-Lorraine

"I have not, as France did in 1870-71, described the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as intolerable for the future, but I have here drawn a difference between the Saar territory and these two former imperial provinces. . . . Return of the Saar Territory has done away with all territorial problems in Europe between France and Germany."

The League

"America herself . . . gave sharpest expression to her mistrust in the effectiveness of conferences (by not joining the League of Nations.) In almost 20 years of the activity of the greatest conference in the world, namely, the League, it has proved impossible to solve one single decisive international problem."

Empire

"I have . . . taken no step which violated the rights of others, but have only restored that justice which was violated 20 years ago. The present greater German Reich contains no territory which was not from the earliest times part of this Reich, not bound up with or subject to its sovereignty."

'Historical Error'

Roosevelt: "Three nations in Europe . . . have seen their independent existence terminated."

Hitler: "I do not know which three nations in Europe are meant. If it be the provinces reincorporated in the German Reich, I must draw the attention of Mr. Roosevelt to an historical error . . . these nations sacrificed their independence in 1918 . . ."

Rumania

"Rumania (felt it) desirable to have a direct line of communication with Germany perhaps via the Carpatho-Ukraine. . . . But . . . I decided no longer to incur the reprobation of opposing—simply to keep an open road of approach for Germany to Rumania—the common wishes of Poland and Hungary" (to absorb the Carpatho-Ukraine).

Palestine

"Palestine is at present occupied not by German troops but by the English. The country is suffering the cruelest maltreatment for the benefit of Jewish interlopers. The whole series of similar errors which Mr. Roosevelt has made might be pointed out

The Americas

Monroe Doctrine: "We on our side might with the same right address to the President of the American Republic the question as to what aims American foreign policy has in view . . . in the case of the Central and South American States, for instance. We Germans support a similar doctrine for Europe — and above all for the territory and the interests of the greater German Reich.'

Assurance: "Regarding . . . the United States itself and the other States of the American Continent . . . I here solemnly declare that all the assertions . . . concerning an intended German attack or invasion . . . are rank frauds . . ."

Italy

"In this year again Fascist Italy has shown greatest understanding for rightful German interests. No one need be surprised if we, for our part, have the same feelings toward Italian necessities for existence. The bond which unites our two peoples is unbreakable. . . . It should no longer be regarded as possible to separate Italy and Germany so as to destroy them separately."

Hungary-Yugoslavia

"With Hungary and Yugoslavia, we as neighbors have the fortune to be on very friendly terms.

"On the other hand, I have left no doubt . . . that there existed . . . such a mean and gross outrage of the right of self-determination of our people that we can never accept or endorse them.

"I have never written a single line or made a single speech displaying a different attitude towards the above-mentioned States."

Colonies

"War against Germany is taken for granted in that country (Britain). I most profoundly regret such a development for the only claim I have ever made and shall continue to make on England is that for return of our colonies. But I always made it clear that this would never become a cause of military conflict. I have always held that the English, to whom these colonies are of no value, would one day understand the German situation and would then value German friendship higher than the possession of territories which, while yielding no real profit whatsoever to them, are of vital importance to Germany."

By a Staff Artist

What Hitler Said About Reich Policy Toward Roosevelt's '31 Nations'

'We Heard, and . . . .'

Washington, as the capital responsible for this boldly unorthodox peace maneuver, bore the brunt of National Socialist wit but harvested a world admiration not substantially reduced by Germany's qualified rejection.

The speech is viewed in official Washington as having clarified nothing except Germany's intention to pursue its aims by the methods already familiar. Hitler actually gave no ground, but sought to turn the peace appeal to his own advantage by freeing himself from two restrictive treaties—with Poland and Britain, and by repeating to his own people that the war-makers are outside, not inside, the Reich.

London sifted little new from the speech beyond Hitler's unchanged aims, which might have wavered in view of the growing opposition, but did not waver.

The note giving official notice of Germany's repudiation of the 1935 naval accord includes a single word, "now," that hints Germany has only at this point come to the conclusion that Britain will resist Germany on the European Continent, wherever the Reich may be engaged in war. This change in British policy is given as the reason for repudiation of Germany's naval limitation.

Paris remained tense, using its time to cement relations with Rumania, whose Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, conferred with Premier Daladier and other French Ministers.

Reactions elsewhere tend to welcome the relatively moderate tone of speech, while recognizing its potential threat if German aims are resisted.

Return of the Envoys

Britain and France sent their Ambassadors back to Berlin in an effort to restore normal relations with Germany, while indicating to Hitler that he should moderate his speech.

Britain's Sir Nevile Henderson had the chilling experience of figuratively sitting on the German doorstep after his return to Berlin. Hitler and all the high officials were too busy entertaining Yugoslavs to bother about the delegates of the British lion. After two days Sir Nevile succeeded in seeing a Foreign Office subordinate.

Robert Coulondre of France entered the Berlin station like an ordinary tourist. No German officials met him.

British Conscription

No single action in London could more deeply reflect British disquietude than the rapid move toward adoption of peacetime conscription. The British temperament, like the American, shies away from compulsion even for defense of the nation. In wartime, draft laws impose themselves. In peace, even a troubled one like the present, Britain would not take this step except for compelling reasons.

About 300,000 youngsters from 20 to 21 are affected each year under the plan for six-months service proposed by the Cabinet and endorsed in its first Parliamentary test when the House of Commons voted 376 to 145 in favor of the motion to introduce the bill. Labor opposition could not stay the tide.

Russia immediately registered more interest in joining or at least assisting the "stop-aggression" bloc. Moscow and Paris had urged Britain for some time to take the step of conscription. France is outnumbered on the Continent, and wants to cut down the time-lag before Britain could train and land sufficient troops.

Cotton for Tin

The lengthening lines of Anglo-American solidarity tightened with appointment of Britain's "best American" since Lord Bryce as Ambassador to Washington. The Marquis of Lothian frequently in conversation cites American State papers, such as the Federalist, in a more discerning way than most Americans.

Lord Lothian is to assume his duties some time this summer, after Sir Ronald Lindsay has completed his assignment with the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to America.

In London, Ambassador Kennedy opened negotiations for a barter arrangement: American cotton and wheat for British rubber and tin. The purpose is to store essential war supplies, and to dispose of embarrassing surpluses.

Children

The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy began this week to lay the groundwork for a 1940 meeting in Washington where America will face its children and its own future.

A timely symposium in columns of this newspaper spotlighted conditions of child life in the Fascist nations, in China and Spain, where a generation has been torn up by the roots. These are the children from whom America is taking warning for the future of its own democracy.

Adoption of Spanish children under auspices of the Foster Parents Plan for Spanish Children aims at 500 homes to be found by July 1. There are 100,000 needing homes in Spain alone. The Monitor symposium estimates that 125,000,000 children are "either drilling to build the forces of aggression, have lost their families in war, or have seen their homes destroyed, or live in nations where the tension of proximity to conflict, if not actual war, gravely affects their lives."

Reorganization

The political storms of yesteryear hardly rumbled in memory as President Roosevelt submitted his first project for reorganizing Federal executive agencies. There is the usual objection to elimination of political jobs, but nothing like the clamor raised, with shouts of "dictator," when Mr. Roosevelt first sought reorganization powers.

In the first specific project under the act whereby Congress has a 60-day option to make changes, three new agencies would be set up. They would gather together scattered social security activities, federal works and relief activities, and federal loans. The White House and Department of Agriculture would in addition take over a number of services.

Washington Digest

The American Capital recorded these actions:

President:

Named: William M. Leiserson to National Labor Relations Board.

Leon S. Henderson, to Securities and Exchange Commission.

Calvert Magruder as judge of First Circut Court of Appeals; Walter A. Huxman, Judge of Tenth Circuit; Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall to be Chief of Staff.

Signed: $66,800,000 air base bill; $500,000,000 War Department appropriation bill.

Sent messages to Congress: asking $1,750,000,000 for relief in 1940 fiscal year; $31,000,000 to start air base construction; advising study of "master plan" for United States highway development; and notifying it of reorganization Plan No. 1.

Addressed: Children in a Democracy Conference; American Red Cross. Went to Hyde Park to receive Crown Princes of Denmark and Norway.

Issued proclamation urging industry to hire workers over 40.

Senate:

Confirmed nominations: William E. Lee and J. H. Aldredge to Interstate Commerce Commission; Alexander Weddell as Ambassador to Spain.

Passed: bill increasing FHA mortgage insurance authority.

James M. Slattery, sworn in as new Senator from Illinois.

House:

Passed bills: authorizing four-year program for purchase of strategic war materials; supplying $1,700,000,000 for Treasury-Post-Office Departments; permitting Naval officers to remain on active duty after being passed by Board of Selection; permitting Navy to commission cadets in Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

World Digest

Russian fliers attempting nonstop Moscow-New York for opening of the World's Fair are forced down on Miscou Island, New Brunswick.

Alfonso Regains Wealth: Spain's last King, Alfonso XIII, and about 20 members of his family, were restored April 24 to property rights taken away by the Spanish Republic. General Franco thus pleases his Monarchist supporters, but return of Alfonso to the throne is not hinted. Meanwhile, Loyalist Gen. Jose Miaja, "defender of Madrid," prepares to take up a new residence in Cuban exile.

Bolivian Dictator: President Busch of Bolivia has been somewhat of a dictator for the past two years, but under pressure of falling tin revenues and political opposition he now has assumed a "totality of powers."

Methodist Unity: In Kansas City the three Methodist communions of the United States are making strides toward reuniting after nearly a century of scism.

Coal Strike: John R. Steelman, Chief of the U. S. Conciliation Service, sought at New York to mediate the Appalachian strike which has made 320,000 miners idle and affected fuel supplies of the East. Federal inquiry is hinted if accord is not reached.

Memorandum From Canada

Canada Abandons Attitude of Isolation—Tension in Europe Compels Sense of Vital Interest in World Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

For the first time since European politics entered their current phase Canadians are fully aroused to the realization that there are forces on the march that threaten the democratic way of living.

It is not that the Dominion has been without its observers and prophets; it is not that it has been spared the economic jolts and jars that recorded economic disturbances abroad. But Canada is far from Europe in temper, tradition, and in miles. The Atlantic is still a wide barrier in spite of the fact that successive efficient flights seem to make that barrier shrink. Then, too, there is the friendly and peaceful United States just across a wide and unarmed border. From the contemplation of these things comes a feeling of tranquillity and security that until recently has been very real.

But now the casual acceptance of security is gone. To the talkers on the street corner the dispatches from Europe are "war news." The old insulated feeling has yielded to something more quickly responsive to events abroad. The new attitude expresses itself in a common recognition of the problem, a quickened loyalty and readiness to serve.

* * *

No group is more alive to the responsibilities and perils facing the Nation than these men who came back from France in 1918. Across Canada they are organizing as a home service corps ready to be called upon in an emergency.

In Ontario there are thousands of veterans prepared, at a few hours' notice, to stand guard over hydroelectric stations and other public utilities which might become the target of saboteurs.

Through Western Canada the veterans are organized to meet a menace which is not new to this country, but which has been recognized only recently because of the lack of awareness in the public mind and the insidious manner in which it has developed. There is strong evidence that pro-Nazi groups are well-organized and active throughout the Prairie Provinces. This part of Canada, with its large foreign population, has formed a fertile field of operations for a movement which not only expresses admiration for Herr Hitler but would bring totalitarianism to this country.

It is unfair to lay the blame for the initiative to German-Canadians, many of whom are established and loyal citizens. Probably the movement had its beginning with a Teutonic group, but it has now spread to other racial bodies and has reached a point where in Calgary the war veterans have taken the debatable method of forming vigilante parties to combat it.

The movement is a projection of the American Bund and there is a report that the ultimate headquarters of the Bund on this continent are in a southern Manitoba town.

Just how powerful the movement is would be difficult to gauge but it is powerful enough to arouse not only the authorities but private citizens as well into action.

There is another phase to this new vigilance—a vigilance which is causing Canadians to check more closely their rights and responsibilities. It may be rooted partly in the fact that there has always been something about the sound of a university professor delivering an opinion on public affairs that is calculated to drive a politician into a fine fury.

But at any rate Premier Hepburn and opposition leader Col. George Drew were very much worked up by the report that Profs. Frank Underhall and G. M. A. Grube both of the University of Toronto, had been saying unkind things about Canada's foreign policy. Col. Frazer Hunter, a Toronto member who was once a Bengal Lancer was more indignant than either of the House leaders. In fact his indignation swept him up to the point where he introduced a resolution asking his colleagues to join with him in asking for the dismissal of the professors. There were harsh words and the Premier hinted that he might use his power over University grants in the matter.

But the university authorities assured everyone that they were on guard against anything subversive and by the time the legislature was ready to prorogue everyone had taken a calmer view of the whole thing, Colonel Hunter had withdrawn his fiery resolution and practically all the clamor about free speech and regimentation of opinion had died down.

It probably has done a lot to clear the air because Toronto nerves have been on edge for the past couple of months ever since an unidentified professor made the remark, when told that mothers were sewing flags for the children to wave at the time of the royal visit, that they should make them of wool "so they can shrink with the British Empire." If they had turned him out probably colleagues would have been spared.

These town-and-gown incidents seem to be inevitable so long as there are state universities because there is always someone who will ask why they, a taxpayer, should help to support a man when they consider his ideas dangerous and against the public good at a time when great strain is placed upon the empire. And there are always others, and in this case there were many of them, prepared to take a somewhat longer view and suggest that the right to say these things is inherent in democracy and in only that way can a democracy examine and improve itself. The laws deal with sedition, it is pointed out, and protect the nation from wreckers. The free discussion of policy is something else. Something that is extremely vital and important at this time, is the view they take.

John P. Clare.

New U. S. Embassy in Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The United States Embassy and Consulate recently began occupation of their new home, the former Blücher Palace, on the Pariser Platz.

This ornate palace was bought for $1,750,000 in 1931, but remained unoccupied, and the Embassy has used temporary quarters scattered throughout the Tiergarten area. But now Embassy and consulate will have a joint home on one of the most convenient spots in this city. No definite date has yet been set for the formal opening as the moving has been taking place gradually.

The Blücher Palace adjoins two of Berlin's outstanding landmarks—the arch of the Brandenburger Tor, and the Tiergatern, its largest public park. The windows on one side face the park and on the other the Pariser Platz, a continuation of Unter den Linden. The palace is "round the corner" from the Wilhelmstrasse, the seat of the Chancellery, most of the ministries, and the British Embassy, across the road from the French Embassy and not far from the Russian Embassy and leading tourist offiecs.

The building belongs architecturally to the finest creations of the post-classical period. It was built in its present form during the years 1867 to 1871. It owes its name to the famous Prussian Marshal ("Marshal Forward") of the German War of Liberation, 1812 to 13, to whom it was presented by King Frederick Wilhelm III of Prussia. This original building was a simple and beautiful but small house. It was reconstructed by the Marshal's grandson, who installed a new ballroom and dining and reception rooms and added a large wing on the Tiergarten side. The following owner, Count Leberecht Blücher, after making himself unpopular through his litigiousness settled on the Herm, one of the Channel Islands. His heirs leased the palace and for a time in the pre-war period it was occupied by the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.

In 1922, the Palace was sold to a Lettish banker, Zimdin by name, for 44,000,000 paper marks. He established a bank there and let some of the rooms, with their wonderful furniture and works of art to members of the German nobility. A fire in the night of April 13, 1931, completely destroyed these two apartments with their valuable tapestries, gobelins, carpets, and antique furiture. As a result the whole had to be rebuilt and was then adapted for office purposes. For years past, the palace has been idle and its occupancy by the American Embassy will restore life and light to a corner of the Pariser Platz which has long looked foresaken and forlorn.

Czechs in France Form Legion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Thousands of Czechs in France already have registered for a Czech Legion which is prepared to offer its services to France and to fight for the re-establishment of a homeland.

There are at least 20,000 former soldiers among the Czechs in this country, and they are confident of forming from their ranks at least one infantry division of 12,000 well-trained men.

Because of possible international complications, the Czechs are making these preparations without getting in touch in any way with the French Government. They are avoiding all public activity, even refusing requests by French organizations for speakers.

There are 41,000 Czechs in France, according to a statement made by one of their new legionnaires. Half of them are soldiers.

"If we were given the chance, we would enlist as a unit in the French military forces," he said, declaring that he felt certain there wasn't a single Czech among the 41,000 who is not anxious to participate in every possible way in work to win back the country.

"We are a nation which has lost its land," he pointed out, "but we remain a nation. A common blood flows in our veins. Our territory can be taken from us, but not the fundamental qualification that goes to make up a true nation. We are only awaiting our opportunity. Whether it will come in a month or 10 years makes no difference in the ultimate result."

Instruction bulletins which the central Czech organization in Paris is distributing to its members read: "Behave well everywhere. Don't let yourself be provoked. Don't divide into Czech and Slovak. Don't give information to the French press."

The reason for the last injunction is the fear that pro-German elements in France which favor an entente with Berlin, such as the political group under former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, might make an issue out of their presence in this country. In addition, they suspect that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet might dissolve them because he regarded them as an obstacle to a possible truce with Germany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ATLANTA, GA.

Meet "Kay Dunhills"

The Tailored Woman's Favorite Frocks

Crisp Impeccable

Exclusive with RICH'S

Priced from 3.98 to 7.95

ATLANTA, GA.

Visit

Davison's NEW YOUTH CENTRE

Second Floor

It's Boys' and Girls' Town for Atlanta!

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

ATLANTA GA.

Monitor Readers!

We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips

A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.

Piedmont Laundry

Quality Work

Telephone WALNUT 7651

and our courteous representative will call

Laundry Dry Cleaning

Rug Cleaning Draperies

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida

Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty

ROGERS QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

Students 'Grow Two Years' By Week's Visit in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The horizon of 15 sons and daughters of West Virginia coal miners has been dramatically widened here as they conclude today a week's intensive study of the social and business scene in metropolitan New York as guests of students at Lincoln School, Teachers College. They have observed environments ranging literally from rags to riches, have studied harbor shipping, food markets, the big department stores and have visited some of the famous haunts of the sightseer.

Stopping long enough to be interviewed during the intermission of a play presented by Labor Stage, students and teachers testified to the enthusiastic success of the experiment. Conceived as a movement of reciprocal hospitality, it is affording students of this city who made a similar expedition into the bituminous coal fields of West Virginia last year an opportunity to act as hosts.

"As a result of their visit South," Miss Elmina R. Lucke, one of the guiding teachers at Lincoln School, said, "the students grew two years in 10 days' time."

This growth, she said, was evidenced particularly in "a liberalism accompanied by sound intellectual process."

Although it is too early to evaluate the results of the exchange visit by the West Virginia group, who are students of the demonstration high school of the University of West Virginia, it is not too soon to be looking forward to "splendid outcomes," according to J. Donald Neill, teacher of social studies, who accompanied the youths here.

"I think it will help them in a more healthful attitude toward all classes," he said. "The students are seeing that all classes are interested in some of the same things and that all is not selfishness and greed among those more fortunate."

The group had opportunity to compare Harlem housing with some of the most prosperous homes in the city where they are being entertained.

"New York seems like a great stage," Helen Campnella, of National, W. Va., one of the students, said. "One of the most impressive things to me has been seeing all the people in the big stores and realizing that in a trade center all are dependent upon the others."

"I like the Planetarium and riding on the subways best," owned Donald Rutter, of Morgantown. "What I learned in five days was more practical about living conditions than what I could study in years. One of the most amusing adventures was in one of your automatic restaurants. A boy put in his nickel for a chocolate drink, but forgot that he had to put a cup under the spout!"

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation financed the traveling expenses of the students, as well as the cost of educational evaluation of the experiment by the Aikin Commission of the Progressive Education Association.

The other boys and girls in the group are George J. Martin, John Luchok, J. H. Noone, D. Rees Shafer, Wilbur Propst, Mally Milano, Ross Falbo, John Daniels, Agnes Szarka, Olga Bruno and Joseph Newhouse.

Their Kingdom Is Near the Arctic Circle

Energy of Exploding Atoms May Yet Spin World Wheels

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—An "atomic age," in which power will be generated by unlocking the energy of the atom, may not be as far distant as many experts have supposed, members of the American Physical Society were told today.

Dr. Nils Bohr of the Princeton University Institute for Advanced Study declared that if the rare isotope of the element uranium, called 235, could be isolated in pure form and bombarded by slow neutrons, which are particles of atoms having a neutral electric charge, a "chain reaction," or explosion in which disintegrating atoms would fire off other atoms, would result.

Such a catastrophe is not likely to occur, Dr. Bohr and other physicists pointed out, because the rare isotope, which constitutes only about 1 per cent of the total uranium element, is difficult and perhaps impossible to isolate.

Dr. J. R. Dunning of Columbia University, one of numerous physicists now at work on the problem of disintegrating the uranium atom, declared that the prospect of unlocking atomic energy "is not as visionary as it seemed even six months ago."

It may be possible in the future to harness such power by disintegrating uranium inside a "flash boiler" and capturing the heat released from individual atoms, Dr. Dunning declared. The process would be one of placing an almost infinitesimal amount of uranium in a tiny metal bomb, which would be surrounded by a thick shield of water or paraffin.

The hydrogen atoms in the water or paraffin would act as rakes to slow down fast neutrons shot into them, thus generating slow neutrons, which are the only ones effective in causing atomic disintegrations. When the slow neutrons, moving with energies of from 600,000 to 1,000,000 volts, hit the uranium atoms and explode them, the energy released would heat the water or paraffin to 1,000 degrees or more instantaneously. The remainder of the problem would be to utilize the heat generated for driving machinery or electrical dynamos.

Meanwhile, a camera which photographs the explosion of atoms and the birth of new ones was described to the Society. The instrument, which makes the first continuous record of atomic explosions, was invented by Dr. T. Russel Wilkins and Dr. Gustav Kuerti of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

The interior of the camera resembles the working part of a steam turbine, with 67 blades set at equal distances on a circular plate. Between each of the blades a photographic film is placed.

The circular camera is attached to the cyclotron, an instrument which whirls particles of atoms around in an ever-widening circle between two magnets until they emerge from a window in the cyclotron.

These particles are then carried through a tube and directed toward a target of thin metal placed at the center of the camera. As they strike the atoms of the metal, some of the particles are driven away by a repelling force within the metallic atoms and scatter in all directions. Occasionally, however, they strike the nucleus of a metallic atom directly and explode it. The particles which result from such an explosion also scatter and recombine with other particles to form new atoms.

Both processes are recorded on the sensitive photographic films of the camera as extremely fine tracks.

American Clergy Urge Protest On Franco Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A group of 473 Protestant clergymen, representing 11 religious denominations in 153 cities and towns of 36 States, have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to use his influence to halt Gen. Francisco Franco's program of political reprisals in Spain, it was announced by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the Churchman, today.

The petition deploring the "hasty" recognition of the Franco regime, by the United States, urges the President to express "in no uncertain terms" the "horror" with which the citizens of a democratic country view the reprisals.

"Our own country," the petition to the President says, "carries a part of the responsibility for the present grave situation. The result of our well-meant but tragically mistaken arms embargo against the Spanish republic was to assist in cutting off the Republic from means of self-defense and to give aid and comfort to the Nazi-Fascist cause. So far from assuring peace, our embargo only furthered the aggression plans of the Nazi-Fascist powers.

"The crowning mistake on our part has been the official recognition of the Franco regime by the United States. A decent self-respect, not to speak of a concern for our own welfare, should have prevented us from recognizing a Government established by the most cynical and ruthless aggression; a Government which announced, and is now carrying on, a program of brutal reprisals upon Republiacn leaders and supporters under a retroactive law which punishes as crimes acts in no way forbidden at the time they were committed.

"We earnestly urge, Mr. Roosevelt, that you voice for us in no uncertain terms the indignation and horror with which the citizens of a democratic country view such a program of reprisals as that which general Franco is carrying on; and further, that you use the influence of the Government to halt these reprisals and give such assistance as you can in the evacuation of those who face certain death so long as they remain in Spain."

Nine Protestant Episcopal Bishops and some 50 other distinguished church officials of various denominations have signed the petition.

Eneret Wilse, Oslo

Members of Royal House of Norway

(1) Scene in Norway, Spitzbergen. (2) Crown Prince Martha of Norway. (3) Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. (4) Princesses Astrid and Ragnhild, children of the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway.

Leaving a Wake of Friends Royal Danes Enjoy Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mr. and Mrs. Frederik Oldenborg-Glücksborg of Denmark have been visiting friends here for the past few days.

The friends now include most everyone in Chicago—for this couple, known back home as Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, have by their innate democracy found a place in the hearts of Chicagoans, alongside those held by such other recent royal visitors as the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden.

Prince Frederik and his wife Princess Ingrid, daughter of the Swedish Prince and Princess, have obviously enjoyed their visit here as much as Chicago has enjoyed entertaining them. They have been interested particularly in the 40,000 or so native and second-generation Danes in the city, but have, with genuine pleasure, taken part in the sightseeing, the conferences, the round of social events planned for them by the city officially.

The Royal pair, the first members of a reigning house of Denmark to visit the United States, are slowly working their way east across the continent after having arrived in San Pedro, Calif., on April 1. Los Angeles, San Francisco, the Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, and the larger cities on the route eastward, have found them real tourists at heart.

Prince Frederik was disappointed that snow kept them from a mule trip down into the Grand Canyon. He was especially impressed with Boulder Dam. Princess Ingrid, young, smiling, rather English looking (her mother, you know, was the former Princess Margaret of Britain), liked everything, but especially the Chicago shops.

They go from here to Detroit, Niagara Falls, and New York, then to visit President Roosevelt at Hyde Park. After visits again in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, they are to leave for home on May 10 on the Queen Mary.

Princess Ingrid says she is interested in social welfare work, the Girl Scouts, interior decorating, housekeeping, needlework, horseback riding and tennis, and music. She was born in Stockholm Castle in Stockholm in 1910, and was married to Prince Frederik in 1935. Her full name, by the way, is Ingrid Victoria Sofia Louise Margareta.

The Prince, whose full name is Christian Frederik Franz Michael Carl Valdemar Georg, was born in 1899. His father, King Christian X of Denmark, is as beloved of his people as is his wife's grandfather, King Gustav V of Sweden. Prince Frederik likes the sea and is interested in music, hunting, tennis and yachting, railroads, and automobiles.

Their visit is primarily for the purpose of representing Denmark at the San Francisco and New York fairs, but has served also as a means of making the nation's interior better acquainted with members of the ruling house of a friendly neighbor. Princes and Princesses, people out here have found, are just "folks" after all. They show a liking for the people and the people like them—a good thing for international amity.

Norse Royalties Drop Formality With Roosevelts

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 29 (AP) — Oxford-educated Crown Prince Olaf and comely Princess Martha of Norway cast off all royal formality last night as they sat down to a "country family dinner" that began a two-night visit to the home of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, and other relatives and neighbors were at the dinner, as well as aides of the smiling royal couple, who were welcomed a few hours before as they debarked from the Presidential Yacht Potomac on a dreary lumber dock at nearby Poughkeepsie.

A Vassar College choir sang after the carefree feast. The Prince and Princess expressed delight over plans for an old-fashioned Roosevelt picnic at which they will be entertained today by Norwegian singers and dancers from the New York World's Fair.

The royal couple arrived at 4:30 p. m. on the Potomac, which was escorted up the Hudson from New York by three Coast Guard boats.

The full honors accorded the head of a state, including the shrill of a boatswain's pipe, accompanied their debarkation into a roped enclosure.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the latter in a light blue homespun suit with a navy blue beret, stood beside their car and welcomed their guests with warm hand-shakes and smiles.

Dispensing with formal introductions by his naval and military aides in service dress, the President held out his hand first to the Princess and said, "I'm glad to see you." The Princess, in gray ensemble, then stepped aside and spoke to Mrs. Roosevelt, as the Chief Executive welcomed the Prince.

Mrs. Nicolai R. Ostgaard, Lady-in-Waiting, curtsied low in her greeting and Major Ostgaard, aide, bowed in royal fashion.

While cameramen took photographs, some standing close to the group thought they heard the President mention Chancellor Hitler and the early hour of his speech, but no one was certain what he said.

A Secretary had stated the President slept through the Hitler address.

In the Royal Party were Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norway's Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Morgenstierne; Capt. N. A. Ramm, an aide; George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol of the State Department; Lieut. Col. Harold Rayner, American Military Aide, and Commander Greene W. Dugger, American Naval Aide.

The public was barred from the immediate landing space, although several hundred persons witnessed the welcoming scene from outside the enclosure. The official cars bore American and Norwegian flags.

Intimate Glimpses of China Told by Methodist Workers

By The Rev. Ralph Sloody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29—The world missionary activity of the three major Methodist denominations were presented before an audience of 8,000 in spectacular form last night when addresses by Dr. John R. Mott, President of the International Missionary Council, and Bishop Arthur J. Moore, President of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were heard, and the missionaries on furlough of these churches were presented to the Methodist Uniting Conference.

Among those introduced was the Rev. Z. T. Kaung, pastor of the Moore Memorial Methodist Church in Shanghai, who bears the unique distinction of being the first Christian minister to convert and baptize the head of a non-Christian nation since the Middle Ages. Dr. Kaung aided Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to make his decision to espouse the Christian faith and after baptizing him inducted him into the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Daily Bible Study

"The Generalissimo is a close student of the Bible," said Dr. Kaung. "He rises very early each morning and devotes the first hours of the day to study of the Scriptures." The pastor indicated that General Chiang had read the New Testament through three times and had several consultations with him before finally being inducted into the Church of which his distinguished wife was already a member. Madam Chiang is a sister of Madam Sun Yat-sen and of Dr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the Chinese Republic, and a former student in a Methodist college in Georgia.

Necessity for preparation of Christian literature that can match the secular material reaching the masses of people now learning to read was urged by Dr. John R. Motl, lay missionary leader.

Christian Science Mentioned

Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon's Committee on Publishing Interests is giving consideration to a proposal to have a magazine edited for and by Methodist laymen, with other more specialized professional journals for the clergy. Mention was made in the meeting of the high quality and wide influence for human betterment of the Christian Science publications.

Characterizing the struggle in China as "about as stupid, brutal, and unnecessary an aggression as history records," Bishop Moore prophesied that "Japan would in time come to regret the whole mad, fanatical enterprise."

China's Comeback

Owing to the inability of Japan to consolidate its gains it was his opinion that China's spirit is such that eventually all the 350,000 square miles of occupied territory would be returned to her control. "Japan is determined to have pre-eminence among the Asiatic nations and equality among all the others," he said.

Bishop Moore's responsibility for the oversight of the missions of the Church, South, gave him frequent opportunities to see the war first hand. He reported human misery that he said was without a parallel in history, estimating that from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 persons are absolutely destitute. "Fifty of the buildings of the mission stations of the Southern Methodist Church are in ashes," he said, "having been either bombed or burned, while 25 more are partially destroyed. Practically all our Church property has been looted, inasmuch as every inch of our work lies within the war zone." Of the 21 married families now on the field it has been necessary completely to rehabilitate 19 of them, while of 48 missionaries doing women's work 30 of them suffered similar loss. He estimated the property losses to the Southern Methodist Church in China due to the war as $500,000.

Dr. Mott challenged the Methodists, in process of merging three denominations, to take advantage of the world interest and desire for Christian forces to lead the way through the years of world crisis. "Only religion can meet the problems created by the development of divisive forces among men when the world atmosphere is surcharged with suspicion, fear, and foreboding," he said.

The legislative work of the uniting conference, which involves harmonizing the educational, philanthropic, missionary, and administrative policies of the three denominations will continue to proceed for the next several days in eight standing committees.

Christian Science Literature: New Salesroom in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—New York City's new display and salesroom for authorized Christian Science Literature opened its doors and uncovered its show windows to native New Yorkers and the millions of visitors expected for the New York World's Fair this morning.

Located at 506 Fifth Avenue, the show-and-salesroom is only a step from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, "The World's Busiest Corner." Open daily from 9:30 a. m. until 6 p. m., it is estimated that three-quarters of a million persons pass the place daily in normal times. Obviously, the traffic will be much heavier during the Fair.

The combination show-and-salesroom will display the Bible and authorized Christian Science Literature both in the window and in showcases within the store. Literature may be purchased there, but there will be no reading-room facilities, and persons wishing them will be referred to the Christian Science Reading Room on the Nineteenth Floor of 11 West Forty-second Street, just around the corner.

Present arrangements call for a change of displays twice monthly and certain special displays. On May 15 the show windows will feature a special display of rare old Bibles lasting two weeks. Other displays will be arranged to bring to public notice the various publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Furnishings of the store were planned by Elsie McNeill, Inc., decorators, the furniture was specially designed to harmonize with the book display, while the window background of plied leather will blend with the bindings of the display books. The showcases will be lit by General Electric florescent tube lighting for daylight effect.

The store will be staffed by three regular workers, supplemented by about 30 volunteer workers from all the participating churches. The project is under the direction of Walter S. Lemmon, who heads the Executive Committee of The Christian Science Reading Room Committee of Greater New York.

Displays both in the windows and in the showcases will give prominence to the Christian Science Emblem—the Cross and Crown, appearing on all the books and periodicals.

Although the influx of visitors to the Fair had a part in influencing establishment of the display-salesroom, the plan has been under consideration for some time. While it is the first such venture in New York City, it is preceded by a similar combination display and salesroom opened last year in Denver, Colo.

The maintenance of the store for the entire year and the cost of its leasing and equipping has been provided for through voluntary contributions.

What 79 Nations Prefer in Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group of paintings representative of the art of 79 countries were shown at a preview of the Gallery of Science and Art at the New York World's Fair here today. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, sponsor of the exhibit, conducted guests around the gallery and declared that it was his purpose to "increase the interest of business in art and of artists in business and to create something of permanent educational and cultural value."

Art authorities in 79 countries were commissioned by the company to select a painting characteristic of that country, with no restrictions as to choice of artists or subjects. The result is a kaleidoscopic view, ranging from portraits of a mother and child, a sleeping idler and a laborer to snowcapped peaks, tropic beaches, and cultivated farmlands. The pictures are in oil, water color, and tempera; on canvas, composition board, or in some instances silk.

Fleet Through Canal

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—The United States naval fleet units returning to the Pacific completed transit of the Panama Canal in 38 hours April 28.

Pictures to Depict How New York Lives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eighteen prizes are offered by the Citizen's Housing Council of New York for the best photographs showing how New York lives. The contest, which closes on May 15, has been arranged to show photographically the story of the City's slums and the model housing thus far completed. It will be followed by an exhibition of the winning photographs at the Museum of the City of New York, June 15.

In addition, there will be 15 honorable-mention awards and certificates of merit for each picture accepted for exhibition.

Joining with the Citizen's Housing Council in sponsoring the contest are the Metropolitan Camera Club Council, State Board of Housing, New York City Housing Authority, Welfare Council, United Neighborhood Houses, and the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

Mexican Textile Workers To Get Wage Increases

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Forty-five thousand cotton textile workers will receive wage increases and other benefits approximating $5,000,000 annually under a collective labor contract signed by 200 plants in Puebla, Veracruz, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, the federal district and other states, it was announced April 28.

Of All Things . . . !

Tractors vs. Horses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Some striking comments on the value of modern machinery on the farm were made by Mr. D. Skilbeck, of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, when he spoke recently at a meeting of farmers in the south of England.

"I do feel," he said, "that only those who can equip their farms up to a certain point with modern machinery will survive in the race. Horses are extremely useful—to those who can afford to keep them. But I have found that the bulk of the jobs on a farm can be done so much more cheaply with tractors that the horse becomes an uneconomical unit."

The value of tractors in solving the labor problem was also stressed. "It is machines that are going to give us greater output and make it possible to pay wages that will attract men back to the land," he said. "My experience is that once you put a man on a tractor he is much more contented, and prepared to stick to agriculture."

Underassessed

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Deputy Assessor Robert T. O'Gorman, who sold an old baseball glove to another Deputy, Sidney Shotwell, for 50 cents, found he had made an error in assessing its value.

Mr. Shotwell found five $20 bills stuffed in one of the fingers He returned the $100 to Mr. O'Gorman, who recalled he had hidden the money in the glove during the 1933 banking holiday.

Philadelphia Rotary To Keep Youth Forums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Following the initial success of its program to stimulate potential leaders in business and industry to also become leaders of citizen participation in government, the Philadelphia Rotary Club has decided to continue its youth forums on government and politics next year.

Seeking to develop qualified City Councilmen, State Legislators and Congressmen for the future, during the winter months just ended the Club sponsored a series of meetings for more than 75 youths just reaching voting age, in order to teach them the fundamental workings of democracy. Emphasis was placed upon the value of constructive, enlightened, partisan political activity, rather than upon the mere exercise of franchise.

FLORIDA SEA SHELLS
Beautiful assortment from world-famed shell beach. Postpaid anywhere in the United States for $1.00. Money back guarantee.
L. R. McLANE
Sanibel Island, Florida

SITROUX EMBOSSED Paper Napkins by the makers of Sitroux Tissues

MONEY IS CHEAPER!

Interest Rates on MORTGAGE LOANS Are Lower!
Interest on new deposits begins May 1.
FRANKLIN Savings Bank 6 PARK SQUARE BOSTON

A Free Demonstration Lecture on THE SPOKEN WORD will be given by Ellen DeVany Sutton
Thursday Evening
May 4th, 1939, at 8:00 P. M. at Hotel Commodore, East 42nd St., New York City
The Spoken Word is a practical course of study which enables one to develop poise and uncovers his true speaking voice. It includes individual practice in Voice, Speech, and Bible Reading.
Fourth Season opens October, 1939
Information will be sent on request
Reservations for lecture, May 4th, now being made.
MRS. ELLEN D. SUTTON
West 183rd St. and Pinehurst Ave.
New York City Wadsworth 3-7800

YOUR PATRONAGE
of Monitor advertisers is doubly appreciated if mention of The Christian Science Monitor is made at time of purchase.

Be Sure and Pay a VISIT to our Remodeled Store
Of course you will find the latest styles.
Caheens
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FUR STORAGE
Offers
Maximum Protection at Minimum Cost!
BURGER-PHILLIPS
SIXTH FLOOR
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Most Revolutionary Wrist Watch of All Time
The New GRUEN VERI-THIN
Come in and see the amazing new Veri-Thin wrist watches today.
Convenient Terms
Bromberg's
218 N. 20TH ST.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Carry Most All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

Birmingham, Ala.
Sears
ALLSTATE TIRES
The 4-ply tires are unconditionally guaranteed for 18 months—the 6-ply tire for 24 months. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old tires.
Buy On Sears Easy Terms

American Cultural Diversity Revealed at Folk Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—A "return engagement" of the National Folk Festival has given the nation's capital another chance to reflect on the variety of folkways, indigenous and imported, that make up American culture.

This year's festival is the sixth sponsored by the National Folk Festival Association, founded in St. Louis by Sarah Gertrude Knott in 1933 as a co-operative, non-profit organization to revive and preserve authentic American folk expression.

Cowboys, lumberjacks, Indiana, negroes, sea captains, mountaineer ballad singers, and square dancers, oyster shuckers, and immigrants from other lands took turns on the stage in Constitution Hall in six separate performances, each opened by the clanging bell and "hear ye" of Town Crier Amos E. Kubik, of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

"We're trying to get down to what America really is," explained Miss Knott, Festival Director. "Ours is a crucial period in American folk history. This is the last generation of the old lumberjacks, the 'before-the-mast' sailors, the Indians who remember the war dance as a real ceremonial.

"Attempts of scholars to preserve American folk tradition by recording it in black and white are valuable for the scholars of tomorrow, but they are not enough. All the Victrola records and ethnological treatises in the world cannot pass on the vital spark which oral transmission gives.

All performers at the festival are non-professionals who come to the festival by invitation only. They are selected on the basis of authenticity and skill they display in preliminary sectional festivals held throughout the country. Their expenses are paid by their community or by interested individuals or civic groups.

High point of the pageant for thousands of Washington school children who attended were the ceremonial dances performed by feathered and painted Zuni and Kiowa Indians.

From the Cheyenne Mountain School at Colorado Springs came 25 young people who presented songs, dances and instrumental music of Colorado pioneers and cowboys.

Bach Chorals were sung by Pennsylvania Moravians. Mormans presented the marching songs their ancestors sang to ease their long journey westward. Appalachian Mountaineers sang the ballads handed down to them by British pioneers who were caught in their hills and left their accent and folk tales there.

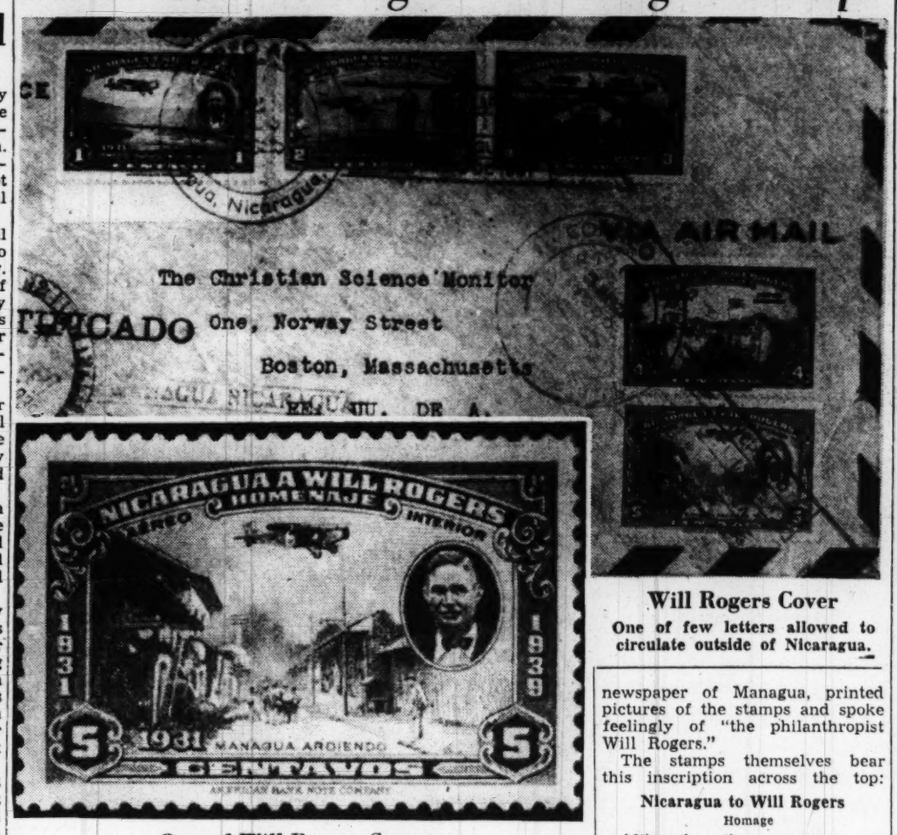
Cowboys spurned ditties about themselves composed in the last few years for radio consumption and went back to the days when cowhands added verses here and there to old songs to amuse themselves as they rode the range.

Negro youngsters from Piney Woods School, near Braxton, Miss., gave evidence of the notable work the School has done in transmitting the Negro heritage to its pupils, and Hampton Institute's Modern Dance Class presented a 1939 version of the cakewalk.

A group of young men, members of the Jib-Boom Club of New London, Conn., sang the sea chanteys of the whaling days which they have learned from the fast-disappearing old seamen who comprised the club's original membership.

The skirl of Scotch bagpipes, the lilting ballads of Spanish Singers from the Southwest and the cheery notes of the fiddle and harmonica were all heard as the cream of American folklore experts presented their "finds" from hidden corners of the vast United States.

Boston Gets Nicaraguan Will Rogers Stamps



Will Rogers Cover

One of few letters allowed to circulate outside of Nicaragua.

One of Will Rogers Stamps

Air-mail issue honors his efforts in Managua on the occasion of the earthquake there in 1931.

Nicaraguan Air-Mail Stamps Honor Memory of Will Rogers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nicaragua has not forgotten how Will Rogers flew to Managua after the earthquake of 1931, donated $5,000 himself for Red Cross relief, wrote articles to the folks back home, and helped raise a large fund.

Sitting in a Marine tent, the cowboy philosopher on April 8, 1931, described what he had seen in the earthquake zone and added:

"We promised to get the Marines out of here by June the 1st and if we can get this sum and get things straightened out we can keep our promise, but we can't leave 'em in this shape."

He didn't, and Nicaragua honors his memory now in a special series of air-mail stamps.

La Prensa, prominent daily newspaper of Managua, printed pictures of the stamps and spoke feelingly of "the philanthropist Will Rogers."

The stamps themselves bear this inscription across the top:

Nicaragua to Will Rogers
Homage

Although the stamps are marked for air-mail use only in Central America, the envelope pictured with this article came all the way to Boston. The reason is that on the first day when the stamps entered circulation, they were permitted in international air mail.

The new issue coincided with celebrations of President Somoza's second inauguration.

Will Rogers' many philanthropies are recalled in connection with Nicaragua's observance. The American Red Cross compiled in 1935 an honor roll of his good deeds. On the roster were his raising of $40,000 in a single performance to aid hurricane sufferers of Florida in 1926; the Mississippi flood, 1927; drought relief in 1930-31, and the Nicaraguan flight.

Fiasco in Missouri Fails to Dim City Manager Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29 — City-manager government has not failed in Kansas City, Mo., governmental experts declare, because this form of municipal rule, although adopted in theory by that city a dozen years ago, never has been put into practice there.

In reply to questions that have arisen since the resignation of the City Manager, under fire during the attack on the Pendergast machine, experts point out that the one thing essential to real council-manager government—a nonpartisan majority in the City Council—never was obtained in the Missouri City. Citizens, they say, were not active enough to vote out the spoils politicians.

Proponents of the city-manager system long have found Kansas City and its experiences a thorn in their side. Opponents invariably said, "Look at Kansas City." The success of the plan in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, Dallas, Texas, and some 470 other municipalities has not seemed to be enough to counteract the bad effect of this one apparent failure. Now, with the issue brought to a head in Kansas City following resignation of City Manager Henry F. McElroy, city-manager proponents are taking the opportunity to make the situation clear.

Mistakes which led to this situation were traced to the first days of Kansas City's council-manager government in 1926, in an analysis made by Prof. Leonard D. White of the Univeristy of Chicago. Six months after the charter went into operation, Professor White visited Kansas City, met Mr. McElroy, and studied City Hall conditions.

Mr. McElroy thus went to his post with his hands tied, according to this study. Although considered a man of ability and not an office-seeker, he had, said Professor White, "an unfortunate conception that he was the representative of the Democratic Party." Wheelhorses of the party got the key jobs, he found.

Freedom of Press Restricted In France by Cabinet Decrees

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 29—Freedom of the press in France—while quite complete by comparison with totalitarian states, and, in fact, with most other Continental countries—has now been seriously restricted in contrast to its former liberty, or to present Anglo-Saxon standards.

The recent decrees issued by Premier Edouard Daladier under his virtual dictatorial decree powers are less a cause than a symptom of this stricter control of the French press. They give a legal basis to the official pressure which since early this year has been steadily increasing.

A reader accustomed to the unabridged license of the press in France during 1938 and in previous years finds the newspapers now strikingly moderate and disciplined. Particularly noticeable is this in the tone of weekly magazines which formerly poured uncensored anathema on their personal or political adversaries. This has now, however, ceased completely, or assumed a much less violent character.

Group Attacks Outlawed

Recent decrees outlawing press attacks on persons or groups of persons "belonging to some articular race or religion"—notably Jews—whenever such attacks "aim at exciting hatred against citizens or disunity in the Nation" are legal authority for Government pressure on papers to end such attacks.

Even more significant is the second decree which prohibits acceptance of sums from abroad in payment for propaganda in the French press. This new law reveals the open secret in France that the practice of accepting such foreign funds had developed into a public scandal.

These measures have served to focus attention on broader problems of the press as a whole in France.

Multiplicity of Papers

Including professional journals and special organs, there are nearly 12,000 French newspapers published. Paris alone has more than 5,000, of which approximately 120 are daily publications. About three dozen of these are ranked as genuine political newspapers in the American or English sense of the term.

This multiplicity of papers, combined with the fact that advertising is not developed in France to anything like the extent that it is in America or England, makes the economic existence of the newspaper in France, and particularly in Paris, a precarious affair. It is notorious that many French newspapers have sources of revenue which in America and England would be considered illegitimate. Some papers are frankly party organs and derive part of their financial support from the party funds. Others are owned or controlled by individual politicians. Still others are in the hands of industrial magnates or groups, such as the steel trust.

It is furthermore generally acknowledged, even if not officially admitted, that the principal Parisian newspapers receive several million francs annually as subsidies from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that the provincial papers receive a comparable sum from the Ministry of the Interior.

Hints on Furniture

Veneered panels on furniture are less likely to shrink and warp than solid panels, although many buyers prefer the latter.

World's Eye View Free—But Cost Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

hangs in the rear of the main hall.

Nine South American countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay—have participated with the United States in exhibits in the Pan American Union Building, also in Presidential Row, South, which will stress the friendly relations between the three Americas. Flags of the 21 member Republics of the Pan American Union will fly from the building. Many other South and Central American Republics will have separate pavilions at the exposition.

Tropical Atmosphere

Every phase of the economic life of Argentina will be exhibited in that country's building in Presidential Row, South. A theater, restaurant and fine arts room are in the building. The main façade bears a huge relief map of Argentina, and a large mural, representing the Nation, fronts on a garden.

An impressive exhibit, including an aviary for tropical birds and a garden court containing plants and trees native to equatorial regions, has been set up by Brazil, which occupies a 48,000-square-foot area in Rainbow Avenue and Garden Way.

Chile's exhibit will stress the development of the great mines of the Andes. A "typical" garden of that country surrounds the building.

The achievements of modern Mexico and an exhibition of paintings, carvings, decorative ornaments, and historical relics portraying the history of the country from the time of the Aztecs to the present, will be displayed in the Mexican exhibit. Photo-murals, industrial products, glassware, pottery, and silverwork will tell the story of the country across the Rio Grande.

Orchids From Venezuela

Air mail will regularly bring orchids from Venezuela to be placed on exhibition at that country's pavilion at the northern end of Continental Avenue.

Situated in a commanding position in Constitution Mall and the Lagoon of Nations, Belgium has an exhibit covering 70,000 square feet. Diamonds, valued at millions of dollars, will be shown in this pavilion, and master craftsmen will transform brilliants in the rough to finished stones in front of visitors eyes. The building also contains an art gallery, restaurant, motion picture theater, and a large reception hall.

A gigantic stainless steel statue of a worker holding aloft an illuminated star rises 259 feet above the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics exhibit. Features will be open-air motion picture shows at night, a terrace restaurant and lounge serving Russian food and exhibits showing advances in Soviet agriculture and industry. More than $4,000,000 is being spent by the Russians on their exhibit.

The Netherlands exhibit will include a brilliant display of tulips in a garden which surrounds its $1,000,000 display. A large animated relief map of the Netherlands dramatizes the struggle by which the country was wrested from the sea, and a huge painting on glass symbolizes the solidarity of the kingdom and its overseas territories. Products of the Netherlands East Indies and the territories of Surinam and Curacao are shown. Other Netherlands displays are housed in the Hall of Nations.

Italy will have a large exhibit in Presidential Row, North, and Continental Avenue which will stress the growth of Rome from the time of the Caesars to the present. Another exhibit will emphasize the industrial, mechanical, and social progress made by Italy since the advent of Fascism. Two restaurants serving native foods are in the building.

The exhibits of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Lithuania, Hungary, Japan, and other countries also will be strikingly illustrative of the arts, natural sciences, and progress of these countries.

Elsewhere the Court of States contains most of the exhibits of the 26 participating states of the United States, plus the Territory of Porto Rico.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

gard to Premier Mussolini the pattern has repeated itself several times.

One known instance was during the Ethiopian war when Rexford Guy Tugwell, at that time a leading figure in the New Deal and a trusted confidant of the President, was in Rome attending a wheat conference. He was received privately by the Duce and conveyed to him certain speculative ideas which had been evolved in a previous discussion at the White House.

In 1936 the White House was several times the occasion for further speculative discussions around the fireside during which many a remote island was mentioned as a desirable meeting point for the heads of the great nations of the world. "Wouldn't it be a grand idea if we could get them all together somewhere away from the pressure of public opinion at home and the spotlight of publicity?" is how such an idea would emerge.

Mundelein Visit Recalled

Whether between May and September of 1938 the substance of such a discussion was transmitted by private hands to Premier Mussolini is one of those items of secret diplomacy which may never come to light. All that can be said with certainty is that during those months private individuals who had been at the White House later had access to Premier Mussolini.

One of the more promising opportunities for such a conveyance to Premier Mussolini of White House thoughts was in November, 1938, when Cardinal Mundelein visited Rome after extensive discussions with the President. The Cardinal has long been a close personal friend of the President's and enjoys his confidence to an unusual degree. He had ample opportunity to learn the President's personal thoughts about possibilities of a peace conference of heads of states and might have conveyed them to the Italian Duce. Whether he did or not is a matter which none of the principals has disclosed.

'Anticipted the Denial'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, said he had anticipated President Roosevelt's denial of his story in the Times that the President had proposed that Hitler and Mussolini meet him at sea to discuss peace terms.

Jobs for Older Workers Urged; Employment Week Announced

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 28 (AP)—Asserting a great body of qualified workers over 40 were "not sharing as fully as other groups in employment revival," President Roosevelt has issued a special proclamation setting aside the week beginning April 30 for a nation-wide drive to find jobs for them.

The President called it "Employment Week" and the first day of the campaign "Employment Sunday."

Churches, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, veterans' organizations, industry, labor, and the press were urged to observe the period "to the end that interest in the welfare of the older workers may be stimulated and employment opportunity afforded them."

The text of the proclamation, issued on his own initiative without any directing resolution from Congress, follows:

"As industry and business make substantial progress toward recovery there are ever-increasing employment opportunities for all groups. It is important to our social equilibrium that these opportunities be equitably shared, and that no group in the population shall feel itself discriminated against in hiring policies.

"It is particularly important that those men and women who have reached the age where their family responsibilities are at a peak receive their share of the new jobs, and are at least allowed to compete for those openings on the basis of their actual qualifications, freed from the handicap of an unfounded prejudice against age alone.

"I am mindful of the fact that among those over 40 years of age are a great body of our most experienced, able, and competent workers; that this group as a whole is not sharing as fully as other age groups in the employment revival; that many of those over 40 have lost their jobs through no personal failing but because of circumstances over which they, and their employers, had no direct control; that among those over 40 and still actively in the labor market are practically the entire group of World War veterans (whose average age is 46), a group that is surely entitled to economic independence.

"A committee of distinguished representatives of industry, labor, and the public has recently issued its report to the Secretary of Labor in which it analyzes the factual basis for the alleged prejudice against hiring middle-aged workers and finds no good reasons that would support the continuance of this prejudice.

"In view of these considerations, I should like to ask employers throughout the country to give special consideration to this problem of the middle-aged worker, to review and re-examine their current policies in order to determine whether applicants who are over 40 years of age are being given a fair opportunity to qualify for jobs, and to study their various departments and processes with a view to seeing where the qualifications and abilities of these older applicants could be utilized. I want to urge social agencies, labor organizations, and the general public to join in giving this problem their earnest consideration."

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in all States
Electric Dirt Finder Lights Path for Cleaning
John S. Drysdale Pty., Ltd.
Grace Building, 77 York Street
Sole Australian Agent
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

"The Senior Store"
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
Quality Goods at FAMOUS LOW PRICES
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

English Tailored Suits —ready-to-wear in your size!
There's distinction in every inch of the London Tailored Suits in our West End shops. Perfection of workmanship and cloth ensures that when you put on one of these Suits you can depend on being dressed in perfect taste—the result of the judgment of perhaps the keenest stylists in the clothing world. Come in and let's show you what we mean. Multiple fittings so that you may choose without delay. Prices range from £8/8/-.
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ West End Suit Shops AT OUR TWO STORES FOR MEN
Market St. and George St. (Opp. G.P.O.)
DAVID JONES
100 Years of Service
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
566 GEORGE STREET
2 Doors from Bathurst Street
★
WRISTLET WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewellery
Repairs a Speciality
MA 5329 EST. 1888
Sydney, Australia

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Lustre STOCKINGS & LINGERIE
From Australia's Smartest Stores

G. H. Martin & Co.
ORGAN SPECIALISTS
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs.
Sub-agents for the HAMMOND electronic organ. The most amazing instrument of modern times.
Showrooms—38-40 Martin Place B. 4044
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

EVERETT ELECTRIC ORGAN
A glorious Musical Instrument. Gives the same Tone and Volume as a Pipe Organ. THE EVERETT MAKES THE SMALLEST CHURCH SOUND LIKE A CATHEDRAL. To appreciate this you must SEE—HEAR and PLAY IT.
You are welcome to try it.
Sold on Easy Terms to Churches
—Send for full particulars—
—Sole agents for Australia—
PALING'S 338 George St Sydney.

You'll find All-Star Values at shops which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Private
Parcel Delivery
We collect and deliver parcels within the Metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 9d. per parcel. A quick, safe, and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M2407 for our carter to call.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

CALCULATING MACHINES
MARCHANT Silent-Speed
Macdougalls Pty. Ltd.
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane

PARIS, FRANCE
9 rue d'Artois Tel: Ely. 06-29
Invitation
Madame Le Corre presents daily at 3 p. m. her collection of dresses and mantles. Monitor readers are cordially invited.

When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré for any information you may desire.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
Hardy Bros Ltd.
Australia's Leading
Jewellers and Silversmiths
ESTABLISHED 1853
338 Collins St. Cent. 1461-2
and at Sydney, Brisbane and London

MELBOURNE
HENRY BUCK'S
"Where MEN Shop"
74 Swanston St. and Queens Walk

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Tea
M5181

PELTIER
for QUALITY SERVICE SMARTNESS
GOWNS, COATS, HATS, SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bdlgs., 37 Swanston Street

BOSTON 1940
A Specially Designed Tour by COOK'S
You are invited to join A PRIVATE LIMITED PARTY TO BOSTON
In Time for the Annual Meeting of THE MOTHER CHURCH
For Full Particulars Apply
Thos. Cook's Travel Service
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH
AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, Australia
For Gift Giving
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable From All the Better Stores

MANTON'S
AIR CONDITIONED
DINING HALL
For visitors who wish to spend a few days in the city . . . we invite them to have their meals in our Dining Hall where important features are Air-conditioning and a spacious lay-out. For a quick luncheon an excellent meal may be had at the bronze buffet . . . a comfortable and modern Lounge on the same floor is also for your convenience and comfort.
MANTON'S & SONS LIMITED
Bourke Street Central, Melbourne Australia

Incley PTY. LTD.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS
HATS SPORTSWEAR COATS
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Sole Agents in Victoria for the World Famous
MOSSANT HATS and BERETS
183-185 COLLINS STREET
PHONE CENTRAL 8866

"oven-crisp" BISCUITS
baked by BROCKHOFF
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Melbourne's Fashion Centre
"FIRST FOR FASHION" — those three words describe exactly the position of this Store in Melbourne's Fashion Field. See this season's finest creations now showing in the windows and departments.

"Always Dependable"
Flinders Street, MELBOURNE

When the children come home from school and clamor for a taffy pull, it does not bother the mother whose laundry has just been returned "rough dry," for the ironing can be done tomorrow. "Rough dry" is one of the many services given by laundries advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Russia: Agriculture on Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government proposes to show to its own people, and to the limited number of tourists now admitted into Russia, the achievements of the peculiar form of agriculture created during 22 years of Soviet rule, at a national agricultural exposition to be held in Moscow beginning Aug. 1, 1939.

The exposition originally was planned for the summer of 1937, and elaborate plans were made for it. Then the formidable purges of Soviet personnel started, and agricultural experts suffered perhaps more heavily than any other group of Government employees. Most of the higher agricultural executives were arrested, both in the all-union commissariat and in provincial organizations. The exposition, in spite of heavy expenditures already made upon it, was indefinitely postponed.

Program Revived

The plans have now been revived, two years later, and under entirely different management. The same grounds orginally set aside for the exposition in the suburbs of Moscow are being utilized, together with buildings which were almost completed in the spring of 1937. The grounds cover an area of 352 acres, attractively landscaped, with an additional 650 acres of wooded land adjacent.

The exposition has been designed as a panoramic picture of Soviet agriculture, which is now almost entirely divided into two sectors, State farms and collective farms. State farms are owned and directly operated by the State as one form of industry, with all workers acting as salaried employees of the State. Collective farms are a unique form of sharecropping with peasants dividing the proceeds of their labor with the State, which is the sole capitalist in Russia.

The exposition will enable visitors to see at a glance the scope of Soviet agriculture. The exhibits include a miniature collective farm and a miniature machine-tractor station, the latter owned by the state and providing all the heavy machinery used in Soviet farming. The machine-tractor stations, the employees of which all work directly for the state, rent machinery and skilled mechanics to collective farms on a crop-sharing basis.

The wide diversity of Soviet agriculture, with its rich variety of flora and fauna, its immense geographical and climatic range, will be strikingly revealed by the exhibits, which are to be brought from all of the 11 Soviet Republics, from the Arctic regions to the cotton lands of Central Asia and the tropical gardens of the Crimea and Georgia and Armenia.

The privilege of exhibiting at the exposition has been won by competition among collective and state farms. These competitions originally were held early in 1937, but it was decided to hold fresh competitions this year. One of the contests was among farm children, for whom a considerable space has been set aside at the exposition.

Soviet Government Rents Out Tractors

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Russia's mechanical farm horse has been collectivized.

All of the 470,000 tractors in the Soviet Union, divided among 6,158 machine-and-tractor stations, are owned by the Government which rents them to collective farms.

The collective farms also must rent their plows, trucks and other heavy farm machinery and implements from these stations.

Motor fuel for the mechanized farm also is obtained from the Government which transports it from distant oil wells and refineries on Government railways.

MOSCOW (AP)—Mechanics are busy repairing tractors and farm machinery throughout the Soviet Union for a drive to grow more grain on less acres in 1939.

Encouraged by a bumper crop last year, officially estimated at 122,400,000 tons, the authorities have reduced the grain area by 7,329,725 acres.

Higher yields an acre are supposed to result from more efficiency in the use of machinery, along with better crop rotation.

The total sown area is to be expanded by 4,235,000 acres, to a total of 290,703,000 acres, but virtually all the increase will be devoted to the raising of hay and other forage crops for development of the livestock industry.

Collective Farming

All but one per cent of the sown area last year lay in collective farms, Soviet statistics show. Agriculture has been almost completely collectivized, particularly since the famine of 1932-1933 which finally broke the peasants' resistance to Joseph Stalin's program.

The peasants were generally reluctant at first to give up title to the land.

The grand offensive of collectivization started at the end of 1929. The Government apparently found it essential then to bring agriculture under Government control in conformity with Communist ideals and to assure food supplies while undertaking rapid industrialization under the five-year plans.

In resisting collectivization, the peasants refused to grow more than enough food for their own use and deliberately killed off their livestock rather than turn it over to collective farms.

Government's Program

Liquidation of the Kulak, or well-to-do landowner class, by execution or exile, was tried but it failed to further the Government's program to a satisfactory point.

By 1929, there still were only 57,000 collective farms, whose 10,529,000 acres represented only 3.9 per cent of the country's sown area.

Finally, all peasants who refused to support collectivization were declared to be enemies of the State. Provincial officials who failed to press collectivization were severely punished.

Because short crops had left the peasants without grain stocks, millions of peasants are said to have starved to death.

Extent of Farms

Those peasants who escaped the famine were quickly herded into the collective farms.

Now there are 243,700 such farms, with 18,500,000 households, or 93 per cent of all peasants. They cover 99.1 per cent of the sown area, according to official figures.

The farms are served by 5,819 machine and tractor stations, with 367,000 tractors, 104,600 harvester combines and other machinery, for the use of which they pay in kind.

Collective farming still is not without its troubles. Hundreds of provincial officials were executed last year—541 shootings were counted in a few months—for failing to make their farms prosper. They were charged mainly with wasteful practices, damaging machinery through misuse and disrepair, and abusing the farmers.

Occasional trials still are reported in the provincial press, but the purge appears to have passed its peak.

To Carry Britain's Rulers to America

Wide World

The Empress of Australia

Canadian Liner Honored Host

MONTREAL, April 29 (CP)—The liner Empress of Australia, in which the King and Queen will travel to Canada next month, has had a varied career, starting with its building during the war as a German vessel to its present service under the Canadian Pacific house flag.

Built originally, it is believed, as a huge yacht for the former German Emperor, Wilhelm II, the Tirpitz, as it was known then, came to Great Britain under reparations arrangements after the war.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, bought it in 1921 and it was registered as the Empress of China. It never sailed, however, under that name, but was placed in Pacific Ocean service in 1922 as the Empress of Australia.

Highlight of its early service came in 1923 when it stood by as a rescue ship at Yokohama during the earthquake that devastated Japan that year, and was instrumental in rescuing more than 1,000 refugees, brought aboard by lifeboats.

The liner served as a relief ship for refugees until Sept. 8, when it left for Kobe. Japan awarded Capt. Samuel Robinson the Order of the Rising Cross in recognition of his service.

The Empress remained in the Pacific service until 1927 and since then has been continuously in the Atlantic service with the exception of occasional cruises. It is a 21,833-ton vessel.

Washington's View: Germany Stronger Since Hitler Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Considered opinion at the State Department here, after having had 24 hours to analyze Chancellor Hitler's speech, is inclined to assess its significance today as follows:

1. Germany has increased its mobility and freedom of action by the denunciation of two treaties, the naval treaty with Britain and the nonaggression treaty with Poland.

2. The Reichsführer has strengthened his "home front" by adding to the work already done in his behalf at home by the world "encirclement" his detailed effort to clear from his policies the onus of resonsibility for the atmosphere of danger current in Europe.

3. The relative mildness of tone tends to draw a veil across the direction of future German expansion except as regards Danzig, which is expected to be taken almost at any moment.

4. At the same time the broad scope of the Chancellor's ambitions are hinted by his suggestion of the thesis of a German right to any and all territories which ever fell within the boundaries of the older Germanic Empire, and by his repetition of his claims to the last German Colonies.

World Seen on Edge

These four points all add up in the opinion of American diplomatic observers to continued uncertainty as to Europe's future. The speech, instead of clarifying the direction and probable timing of the next German move, has tended instead to keep the rest of the world, in the words of one State Department official, "still sitting on the edge of a chair."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, called in a large group of his diplomatic advisers for a conference yesterday afternoon which lasted into the night. Their effort was to develop opinion among themselves as to what action if any was now in order for American diplomacy.

No Limit to Claims?

While Herr Hitler insisted that his claims to lost colonies did not involve the possibility of war with Britain to attain them, this emphasis none the less implied that the scope of German ambition is not limited to the areas of even the old Holy Roman Empire, but includes the "place in the sun" which was so important a phase of pre-World War German expansionism.

That the suggested willingness to "confer" on the colonial issue opens the way to a serious possibility of a general colonial conference is not taken very seriously here. However, it is noted that the combination of a disclaimer of any territorial demands in Europe between France with assurance that Germany would not go to war with Britain over colonies constitutes a diplomatic move to dissuade those countries from a feeling that their vital interests are threatened.

Balkan People's Love of Freedom Strong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The ease with which the Germans seized Austria and Czecho-Slovakia has created the impression in many circles that no little nation in Southeast Europe would dare resist the mighty Reich, but there are indications that such an opinion is wrong.

In fact, it is quite probable that no people here would allow itself to be swallowed up without resistance. The strong nationalism which moved the Serbs to resist Austrian aggression in 1914 still exists.

Thousands Answer Call

When the Rumanian Government ordered a partial mobilization in March of this year, more men responded than were called for. The Rumanians are not considered a very martial people and it was not expected that they would flock to the colors of their own accord. But thousands of them did. It is true this mobilization was not directed against Germany, but Hungary, and all western Rumanians cherish very bitter memories of the Hungarian yoke. For them Hungarian domination meant both national and social humiliation, so they prepared to make the supreme sacrifice rather than pass again under foreign masters. The Rumanian Government was very firm and the people gave it support.

In Poland, there was an even more sweeping response to the Government's call for a defense loan. Common people, by the scores of thousands responded, many even giving their jewels. There, in fact, the people became too aggressive and went to the length of provoking the Germans.

Determined Slovak Stand

Another striking case of resistance was that of the Slovaks to the Hungarians. The Slovaks really have no army, no fortified borders, and only a very poorly organized state. They are plainly vassals of Germany. Yet when the Hungarians attacked them on March 22 they offered a very stiff resistance. It was not actually they who held back the Hungarian Army, but at least many took supreme risks to defend their State. The Slovaks seem to be poor politicians, and by their fatal quarrel with the Czechs caused immeasurable harm to the cause of freedom, but they are determined in fighting for their cause.

All this does not mean that the small states of Southeast Europe could stop a German advance, but it shows that many millions of very humble people are willing to resist against terrible odds in defense of even the meager liberty they now enjoy.

Naziism in Slovenia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — The German minority in Slovenia has begun an agitation similar to those carried on by the Sudetens in Czecho-Slovakia and by the Nazis in Austria prior to absorption in Germany. The youths wear white stockings, use the National Socialist greeting, and sing National Socialist songs.

The Germans here consider themselves a part of the Great Reich of German people.

They bring complaints and demands to the Belgrade Government using Nazi slogans and they would like to see the western part of Yugoslavia brought into the same relations with Germany as Czechia or Slovakia.

This agitation, although dangerous for Yugoslavia, is not so dangerous as it might seem. Less than four per cent of the inhabitants of Yugoslavia are German. Moreover, these Germans are in the new areas, and not in Serbia. They are not working primarily against Belgrade and the Serbs, but against the Slovenes and Croatians. Consequently, the Slovenes and Croatians are not inclined to co-operate with German minorities, as the Slovaks did. There is even a rather united Yugoslav front against all internal National Socialist agitation. This is one point on which all the Yugoslav groups agree.

Even more important than this, the agitation of German National Socialists here is distasteful to Italy. If Slovenia or Slovenia and Croatia should become a German protectorate it would be a blow for Italy. It is probable therefore that Herr Hitler will not give much encouragement to the Germans here.

Germany: Customer No. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Berlin's trade agreement with Rumania and present trade negotiations with Yugoslavia have called attention to the way Germany already dominates Bulgarian markets.

During the latter part of 1938 from 75 to 85 per cent of Bulgaria's exports went to Germany. The total for the year was 65 per cent. Next came Italy with only 8 per cent. Britain was fourth with less than 5 per cent. To no immediate neighbor did Bulgaria sell as much as 1 per cent of its exports. To all its neighbors taken together Bulgaria sold less than 2 per cent of its exports. Not only is Germany Bulgaria's chief buyer, but it pays an excellent price for what it gets. In adidtion to this, it seeks what Bulgaria is especially suited to produce. For Bulgaria to try to compete with Canada in wheat-raising is hopeless. But it surpasses most other countries in its capacity to produce grapes, strawberries, prunes, vegetable fats, eggs, and poultry.

Bulgaria has good soil and competent gardeners. With Germany's help, it is turning the land from a wheatfield into a garden of costly plants.

The Bulgarians dislike German politics and methods, but Germany's economic co-operation is indispensable. Thus 6,000,000 industrious peasants are busy producing things for 80,000,000 German consumers. They have made greater progress in agriculture than any southeast European people. They produce grapes, tomatoes, strawberries, prunes, and roses second to none in Europe.

When Germany buys things from Bulgaria it is for the Bulgarians not so much commercial imperialism as co-operation.

U. S. Files Film Monopoly Suit

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP) — The Federal Government, striking its second blow in a nationwide drive against alleged motion picture monopolies, filed a civil suit April 28 charging four theater chains and ten distributing companies with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Theater chains named were the Griffith Amusement Company and Consolidated Theaters, Inc., operating in Oklahoma and Texas, and the R. E. Griffith Theaters, Inc., and the Westex Theaters, Inc., operating in Texas and New Mexico.

Distributing Companies named were United Artists Corp., Paramount Pictures, Inc., Metro-Goldwin-Mayer Distributing Corp., of Texas, Loew's Inc., RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., Vitagraph, Inc., Universal Film Exchanges, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. of Texas, and Columbia Pictures Corp.

The suit asked permission to dissolve and rearrange the four exhibiting companies and an order requiring the distributing companies to license pictures "upon a local competitive basis."

The Government made its first move against alleged monopolies in the motion picture industry with the filing of a similar anti-trust suit in New York last July.

Perfumed Gladiolus

The development of a definitely sweet-scented gladiolus has been hailed as an outstanding achievement of horticulture.

Parliament Action On Conscription Is Defended by Eden

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, last night defended Parliament's conscription decision as democratic and "expressing the nation's will."

"In existing world conditions the best hope for peace is that a deterrent force, arrayed against any power who may contemplate aggressions, should be overwhelming," he said.

"Welcome as is the Government's decision, do not let us think that because we now havea measure of compulsory national service we are out of the woods. On the contrary, it is because we are deep in it that we have got compulsory national service."

Ontario Safeguards Union Membership

OTTAWA (CP)—The House of Commons on April 27 gave final passage to a Government bill amending the criminal code to make it a criminal offense to discharge any worker because he is a union member.

All political sections of Commons voiced approval of the amendment. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, said every Province except Ontario already had statutes protecting the right of labor to organize.

France Pushes Eastern Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

tainable. It is reliably reported that the Soviet conditions for entering the nonaggression bloc include guarantees against aggression in the Far East which is a difficult point for France and Britain since the European crisis makes it extremely difficult to undertake any military naval commitments in the Orient.

Poland and Rumania desire Soviet war material without Soviet troops, and it is still uncertain whether Russia will consent to such an arrangement. The Soviet Government desires denunciation of Polish-Rumanian mutual aid against Russian attack. Obviously a considerable amount of ironing out remains ahead but optimists here sense that common danger will ultimately bring Russia, Britain, and France together as Eastern European allies.

The consensus in official circles and the press regarding Reichsführer Hitler's speech is that it did not appreciably change the existing situation.

Immediate Danger Point

Naturally many arguments in the speech excite dissent and criticism, and denunciation of the treaties with Poland and Britain cannot be interpreted favorably although it is believed denunciation of the naval accord will have slight practical significance since Britain will be able to outbuild Germany's present ratio.

Denunciation of the Polish accord focuses attention on German-Polish relations as probably the greatest immediate danger point in European affairs. It is interesting in this connection that Poland has informed the French Government of its intention to uphold Polish rights in Danzig. However, German-Polish relations have been so strained the last few weeks that denunciation of the accord perhaps produces less effect on that account.

NEWEST WIRELESS METHOD
ALSO OIL GLOW SYSTEM
OUR EXPERT HAIR STYLISTS WILL CREATE INDIVIDUAL COIFFURE SUITABLE TO YOUR PERSONALITY. WE STUDY YOUR TYPE.
$7.50 and $10.00 Complete
MONITOR READER'S SPECIAL:
PERSONALITY HAIR CUT
PINE CASTILE SHAMPOO
FINGER WAVE HAIR STYLING
$2.50 Complete
FREE CONSULTATION ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS PERSONALLY ADVISED BY
Mons. Francois
Specialist on Modern Hair Styling
11 East 45th St., near Fifth Ave.
Phone MUrray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

Now Ready
LETTERS TO STRONGHEART
by J. Allen Boone

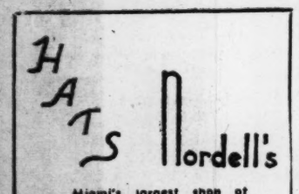
Author tells how he learned from Strongheart (of movie fame) universally important things about love, friendship, play. "Should be beneficial to everyone," says Dr. Gilmore. $2.50 plus 5c post from 'Double A' Agents or ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 369, Chicago

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

HATS
Nordell's
Miami's largest shop of distinctive millinery has a modern sister shop on fashionable Lincoln Road
MIAMI, MIAMI BEACH

Flowers
Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON



CANADA CALLS YOU
Crowded AWAY FROM THE PLACES
FOR A HOLIDAY BY THE SEA

COME up to the friendly Maritimes this gala year of the Royal Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen. Come to Nova Scotia, "Land of Evangeline," to storied New Brunswick—to Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf." You'll revel in their silver beaches, sail-flecked horizons, snug harbours, unspoiled woodlands and the colourful Cape Breton Highlands and Prince Edward Island National Parks. Deep-sea and inland-water fishing; ample scope for golf, swimming, canoeing, cruising, resting. Glorious zestful air; plenty of elbow room. And, reasonably priced accommodations everywhere, at farm homes, cottages, inns or famous resort hotels.
CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
OTTAWA - CANADA
New York Office:
5th Avenue at 53rd Street

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU, 87 OTTAWA, CANADA
☐ Please send me free copy of your new 60-page illustrated book about vacationing in Canada.
☐ Please send me information on.....
district, province of.....
Name.....
Address.....
.....State.....
ONLY A FEW HOURS AWAY
NO RED TAPE AT THE BORDER
FINE SCENIC HIGHWAYS
SUNNY DAYS COOL NIGHTS
EVERYTHING SO LOW IN COST

PRIVATE AUTO HIRE
Personal service to points of interest—also short calls
Tel. Centre Newton 3331
Centre Newton 2946-W

OYSTER HARBORS INCORPORATED
On Cape Cod
ANNOUNCES
the appointment of
R. M. BRADLEY & CO., Inc.
Real Estate Consultants
To assure the continued success and advancement of the Oyster Harbors Club colony, Oyster Harbors Incorporated, owned and managed by summer residents, has appointed R. M. BRADLEY & CO., INC., as its real estate consultant, with HENRY WARNER as resident representative.
Already nationally famous both because of its club and as a summer colony, Oyster Harbors enters upon its fifteenth season with constantly improved facilities for golf, tennis, riding, boating, fishing and bathing.
There are a number of attractive houses, overlooking the water with their own bathing beaches, available for the summer; and also desirable waterfront locations ideal for homes planned to suit individual tastes.
If you wish further information, write to R. M. BRADLEY & CO., INC., 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or, after June 1st, to HENRY WARNER, Oyster Harbors, Osterville, Mass.
Brokers producing acceptable customers will be protected.

Records Go in Drake and Penn Relay Carnivals—Chess Problems—Cross-Country

Gregory Rice Smashes Two-Mile Mark at Drake

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29 (AP)—Gregory Rice, Notre Dame runner, paraded to a record-smashing victory in the two-mile race opening the 30th renewal of the Drake Relay Carnival yesterday without opposition from his midwest rival, Walter Mehl of Wisconsin, National Collegiate champion.

Mehl didn't keep his date with Rice, rated as one of the nation's outstanding distance runners, to carry on their duel that had its inception when the Badger conquered Rice by inches in the National Collegiate Championships a year ago.

50-Yard Lead

Running without the challenge of a rival clinging to his heels, Rice whizzed across the finish line 50 yards ahead of Gilbert Dodds of Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, in 9:10, to clip six tenths of a second off the Drake record hung up by Don Lash of Indiana three years ago.

Rice's achievement was one of three record breaking performances before a crowd of 7,000 that turned out for the opening of the 2-day carnival, which attracted a field of 2,000 athletes from Minnesota to Texas and from California to Ohio.

Edsel Wibbels of Nebraska blotted out the meet record in the discus throw by tossing the platter 158.29 feet to eclipse the mark of 158ft. 3in. established by Thomas Jork of the United States Military Academy 10 years ago.

The crack sprint medley team of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, made up of Purney, Jones, Moser and Bell, lowered the meet record for the event by covering the distances of 440, 220, 220, and 880 yards in 3:25.1, knocking two tenths of a second off the record hung up by another quartet of runners from the same school a year ago.

Equals Record

With tow-headed Freddie Wolcott, regarded as the nation's premier hurdler, running as anchor man, another Rice relay team equaled the meet record in the preliminaries of the 440-yard relay, covering the distance in :41.5. Wolcott led the qualifiers for the 120-yard high hurdle finals by winning his heat in :14.5.

Mehl, instead of racing Rice in the two mile, saved himself for the university distance medley race in which he was defeated by eight yards by John Munski, running as anchor man for the victorious University of Missouri team. Munski caught Mehl on the second lap and ran doggedly ahead, covering the mile in 4:15.

Billy Brown of Louisiana State and Wibbels, the Cornhusker weight man, will lock up in a duel for individual honors. Brown won the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 9¾in. and also qualified for the finals of the 100 yard dash. Besides his record breaker in the discus, Wibbels also qualified for the shot put and javelin.

Myron Piker, Northwestern, threatens as Brown's challenger in the century. He turned in :10.2 as the best time in the qualifying tests.

Zephyr Wins Free-for-All

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 29 (AP)—Zephyr, sailed by Owen Darrell, veteran Bermuda yachtsman and chairman of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club's Racing Committee, yesterday won a free-for-all race for international one-design class yachts which concluded the international regatta. The race was for a cup presented by George U. Vetlesen of Norway, who raced in the six-meter series this week.

Zephyr won by a minute and 29 seconds from another Bermuda yacht, William Miller's Coquette, after the two had staged a duel through the entire race. The only United States entry, Herman F. Whiton's Ginch, was last in the field of six, more than five minutes behind the winner.

Witnessed by Justices

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Here's a hole-in-one with all the trappings of authenticity. State Supreme Court Justice W. A. Devin made the 175-yard shot and two other justices witnessed it.

Rare Rookie —*By Pap'*

-- JOE GALLAGHER --
THE BIG ROOKIE FROM KANSAS CITY HAS FASHIONED A PLACE FOR HIMSELF WITH THE WORLD CHAMPION YANKEES WITH HIS HEAVY BAT
COME ONE, COME ALL
GANGWAY !!
THIS YOUNG GIANT HAS TREMENDOUS HANDS - WHEN PLAYING FOOTBALL FOR MANHATTAN COLLEGE HE CARRIED THE BALL LIKE A LOAF OF BREAD
AH! - A REAL SHAMROCK
MANAGER JOE McCARTHY DISCOVERED HIM
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Strangers Head League Batting In Early Race

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—One would never have guessed before the season started the players who are leading the major leagues in batting at the end of two weeks' competition.

Little Billy Myers of the Cincinnati Reds, who hit only .253 last season, is now heading both circuits with a lusty .524 and Barney McCosky, the Detroit Tigers' rookie, is at the top of the American League with .447.

Although hit in the head with a thrown ball at the opening game, Myers hasn't missed any of the Reds' seven contests and has collected 11 hits in 21 times at bat.

McCosky has been at bat 38 times in nine games and rapped out 17 hits. The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Myers, Reds	7	21	5	11	.524
Hack, Cubs	8	33	7	15	.455
McCormick, Reds	7	28	4	12	.429
Bonura, Giants	7	24	7	10	.417
Moore, Cardinals	7	27	5	11	.407
Arnovich, Phillies	8	32	6	13	.406
Frey, Reds	6	23	6	9	.391
Medwick, Cardinals	7	29	2	11	.379
Herman, Cubs	8	31	6	11	.355
Hassett, Bees	8	29	2	10	.345

American League

McCosky, Tigers	9	38	10	17	.447
Hoag, Browns	7	26	5	11	.423
Greenberg, Tigers	9	34	8	14	.412
Di Maggio, Yankees	6	22	4	9	.409
Gelbert, Senators	4	22	6	9	.409
Shilling, Indians	6	20	2	8	.400
West, Senators	6	21	4	8	.381
Tebbetts, Tigers	6	21	0	8	.381
Foxx, Red Sox	6	24	8	9	.375
Williams, R. Sox	6	28	5	10	.357

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ival Goodman, Reds—Homered with two on base in last of ninth to beat Cubs 7-6.

John Berardino, Browns—Hit two doubles and single to bat in five runs as St. Louis beat Indians.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (First Three in Each League)
(20 or more times at bat)

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Myers, Reds	7	21	5	11	.524
Hack, Cubs	8	33	7	15	.455
McCosky, Tigers	9	38	10	17	.447
McCormick, Reds	7	28	4	12	.429
Hoag, Browns	7	26	5	11	.423
Greenberg, Tigers	9	34	8	14	.412

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
McNair, White Sox	10	Goodman, Reds	12
Berardino, Browns	9	Herman, Cubs	8
Wright, Senators	8	McCormick, Reds	7
Etten, Athletics	8		
Walker, White Sox	8		

College Baseball

At Amherst, Mass.: Massachusetts State 6, Bowdoin 0.

At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State 7, University of Maine 3.

At New Haven: Dartmouth 3, Yale 2 (10 innings).

At Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard 13, Princeton 2.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.: Michigan State 6, Michigan 3.

At Providence, R. I.: Providence 3, Bates 2.

At Minneapolis: Iowa 11, Minnesota 2.

At Evanston, Ill.: Wisconsin 10, Northwestern 0.

At Manhattan, Kan.: Kansas State 6, Nebraska 3.

At Lexington, Va.: University Richmond 3, Washington and Lee 1.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	4	0	1.000
Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Yale	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	2	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Results April 28
Harvard 13, Princeton 2.
Dartmouth 3, Yale 2 (10 innings).

College Tennis

At Middlebury, Vt.: Middlebury 9, Norwich 0.

At Lincoln, Neb.: Iowa State 3, Nebraska 3 (tie).

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 8, Vermont 1.

College Golf

At New Haven: Yale 7½, Lehigh 1½.

At Kingston, R. I.: Maine 5, Rhode Island State 4.

At Worcester: Worcester Tech 5, Norwich 1.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cross-Country to Be Re-Included?

LONDON—From Laurence N. Richardson, honorary secretary of the English Cross-Country Union, I learn that a serious attempt is to be made to obtain the re-inclusion of cross country running, popular winter sport here, in the program of the Olympic Games. Preferably as a section all on its own, about mid-way between the winter Olympics and the main festival in the summer.

The initiative in this matter has been taken by the International Cross-Country Union Board, the members of which—namely delegates from England, France, Belgium, Scotland, Wales, Eire and Northern Ireland—are now seeking to obtain support from other countries for a detailed and formal proposal that will be put before the International Amateur Athletic Federation in time for the body to approve, or disapprove, the organization of a cross-country race as part of the 1944 Olympic schedule.

Lips Sealed

Now, the man behind all this is our friend, Laurie Richardson, who, paradoxically enough, sat with lips sealed through the April meeting of the International Cross-Country Union Board at Cardiff on the occasion when the plan he has so strenuously advocated for two years past was adopted by six votes to none, with England abstaining. You see, Richardson is one of England's delegates to the Board and, as the English Union is not in favor of cross-country running in the Olympic Games, he was pledged not to take part in the Board's discussion. Which placed him in a very tantalizing situation. However, he had the satisfaction of seeing his pet plan win through. And he has the additional satisfaction of knowing that the development comes as very agreeable news to English harriers, Especially those of northern England, whose administrators are 100 per cent in favor of Olympic recognition for cross-country running.

© S. P. Skilton

Why shouldn't Laurence N. Richardson smile? His plans for restoring cross-country to the Olympics are going forward, in spite of his own union's opposition.

These Northerners—Richardson himself is one—have tried very hard to persuade the English Union to support the proposal to restore Cross-Country to the Olympics, and how near they came to success, you may judge from the fact that the Union's decision to oppose the project at Cardiff (taken at a meeting last January) was made on the strength of a one vote majority.

As England is the home of cross-country running, and cross-country running was the basis on which England built her great reputation for distance running on track and road, it may seem odd that any counsellors in this country should oppose the elevation of the sport to the international level of those accorded "Olympic" status. And the explanation lies in the various answers that can be given to the question, What is cross-country running?

Cross-Country Views

In the South of England, the view is taken that a cross-country run, to merit that description, must take place on what you might term a "natural" course. That is to say, the harriers must be tested by such difficulties, peculiar to the sport, as ploughed fields, ditches, meadowland, lanes, cart tracks, stiles, gates, hills, dales, and all the rest of the characteristics found on a typical slab of English landscape. In the north, and in various countries abroad, the tendency, however, is to avoid such things and to conduct cross-country races on what appear, to Southern eyes, to be glorified steeplechase courses—fast, flat for the most part, "easy" and monotonous.

An advantage of this type of "going" is that it usually permits of a lay-out good from the "box-office" angle. Such as some enclosed circuit where spectators can be charged for admission and, in return for their money, can see the runners repeatedly without having to do much cross-country running themselves.

Feeling that the Olympic version of cross-country has always been something of a travesty of the real thing, not least of all because it has taken place in the heat and dust of the summer, South of England administrators were quite happy that it should be dropped from the Olympic program, in which it has been held thrice—as an individual event (won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland) in 1912 at Stockholm, and as a team and individual event at Antwerp in 1920 and at Paris in 1924, the victors on each occasion being Finland and the great Finnish ace, Paavo Nurmi, respectively.

But the North of England administrators in general, and Laurie Richardson in particular, have long wanted the sport put back. And now, in spite of great opposition, the proper machinery is in motion to put it back.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Boston	5	3	.625
Chicago	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
New York	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	1	7	.125

Result April 28
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6.
(Only game played)

College Track

At Troy, N. Y.: Rensselaer Poly 77, Middlebury 43.

At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State Freshmen 102¾, La Salle Academy (Providence) 23¼.

At Providence, R. I.: Brown Freshmen 73½, Holy Cross Freshmen 53½.

Panthers Get Flying Start With First Win in Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh got away to a flying start toward taking top honors in the 45th annual Penn Relay Carnival by capturing two of the three major championships contested yesterday before a slim crowd of soggy spectators at Franklin Field.

The Panthers got along without their Olympic champion, John Woodruff, in winning the 440-yard final, and then called Long John into action to anchor their sprint medley foursome in a strikingly successful defense of its title.

For Long John and for Pitt, which scored a triple last year, this was merely a warm-up for more arduous duties to come.

Wins By Inches

Pitt's margin of victory in the quarter-mile race was a matter of inches over Cornell, with Xavier of New Orleans just a stride behind as Larry Regoning, Pittsburgh sophomore from Altoona, Pa., hit the tape in 42.3 seconds. In contrast, Woodruff won as he pleased on the final half-mile leg of the sprint medley, coming up from third place to lead Curtis Giddings of New York U., over the finish line by 15 yards, with Frank Slater of Fordham another 10 yards back in third place. Pitt's time was 3m. 25.8s.

The other major title at stake yesterday, the distance medley, was held safe for another year by North Texas State Teachers College. With Wayne Rideout running a 3:04.9 three-quarters and brother Blaine a 4:17 finishing mile, the boys from Denton, Texas, won by around 110 yards in 10:11.5, trailed by Indiana, Michigan and Maryland in that order.

Prep School Record

None of these times came close to either meet or world records. The only record-breaking race, in fact, was turned in by the Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy foursome of Jack Watt, Jr., Austin M. Kellam, Robert Ufer and H. Paxson Gifford, in winning the prep school quarter-mile crown in 42.2. This time, one-tenth of a second under Pittsburgh's for the same distance, cut two-tenths off the world interscholastic record set by Glendale (Calif) High in 1928, and three-tenths off the Penn Relay mark, also set by Mecersburg in 1933.

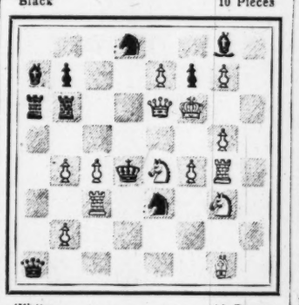
Two carnival records were bettered in the special field events. Bill Watson, Michigan's likely candidate for a 1940 Olympic decathlon spot boosted the shot put standard to 52ft. 9¼in. in gaining his first victory over National Champion Frank Ryan of Columbia in seven meetings. Bill Faymonville of Notre Dame cracked the discus standard for the second year straight. He tossed the platter 163 ft. 4in., as Watson took second place.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 29, 1939
Problem No. 2135
By William B. Rice

Black 10 Pieces

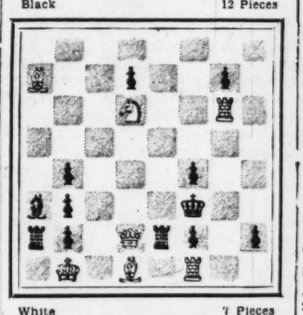


White 14 Pieces

White to play and self-mate in two.
(Pittsburgh Gazette Times, June 27, 1915
White forces Black to mate in two.)

Problem No. 2136
By William B. Rice

Black 12 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and self-mate in three.
(Pittsburgh Post, March 11, 1923. White to play and force Black to mate in three. These problems conclude the series by Mr. Rice. To Mr. Rice who selected these examples of his best work and to Mr. E. W. Allen through whose efforts this series of problems by famous American composers has been developed and continued, the editor wishes to express his thanks.)

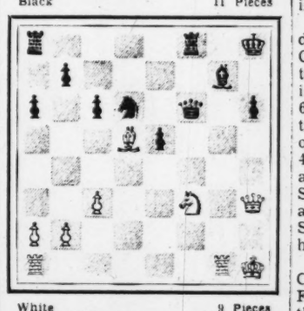
Solutions to Problems

No. 2133 Q-R4
No. 2134. 1. Q-QKt2 PxQ(Q)
2. B-Kt8
1. —— P-R8(B)
2. QxBP

End-Game No. 456. White draws: 1 R-Rch, K-Kt; 2 R-Ktch K-B; 3 R-QR. K-Q; 4 K-Q6, K-K; 5 K-K6, K-B; 6 K-B6, K-Kt; 7 K-K6 K-R; 8 R-R8ch. K-R2; 9 R-R7ch, K-R3; 10 R—RR 8 K-R4; 11 K-B5, K-R3; 12 K-B4 and Black must play K-R4, and White draws.

End-Game No. 457

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and win

(Yates-Alekhine, New York 1924. In this position both Yates playing the game, and Alekhine, annotating the game later, failed to find the win, which Marshall later discovered.

Notes

The April British Chess Magazine quotes the Swedish "Tidskrift for Schack," which reports that Keres explained his lack of success in the Moscow-Leningrad tournament where he finished with a minus score directly after his AVRO triumph, as due first to fatigue and staleness and second to the fact that "Russian players have a habit of continuing the game long after players of other nationalities would have resigned. Consequently he lost many a won game through blunders." Another interesting point is that Keres received an honorarium of five hundred pounds for participating.

One of the difficulties of organizing tournaments like the AVRO or the Nottingham is that the grandmasters all demand large honorariums simply for playing.

Buenos Aires Team Tournament

Play is scheduled to begin July 20. Most of the Central and South American countries, and England, Canada, Sweden, Estonia, France, and the United States will be among the other countries represented.

Both Reshevsky and Keres lost to one of the lesser known Soviet experts in the Moscow-Leningrad tournament. In game below Reshevsky is outplayed, and never recovers from an unexpected temporary pawn sacrifice in the early midgame.

Queen's Pawn Game

Makagonov White	Reshevsky Black	Makagonov White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 BxKP	Kt-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 K-R	Kt-B2
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	21 B-KKt4	P-R5
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 P-R3	BxB
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	23 PxB	P-B5
6 B-B4	PxP	24 QR-Kt	Q-B4
7 QxBP	B-Kt3	25 RxP	QR-Kt
8 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4	26 RxR	RxR
9 KtxKt	QxKt	27 Q-Kt3	R-Kt6
10 P-K4	Q-R4ch	28 R-Q	R-Kt3
11 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	29 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
12 B-B3	Castles	30 P-R4	R-Q3
13 B-K2	R-Q	31 R-QB8	P-R4
14 CasKR	P-QR4(a)	32 P-R5	R-Q8
15 Kt-Kt5!	BxQP	33 Q-R4	P-R3
16 KtxB	PxKt(b)	34 PxP	Q-Q3
17 Q-R3	P-B4	35 R-KR8	QxKtP
18 B-KKt4	K-R	36 B-B5	Resigns

(a) Allowing a brilliant counter-thrust. 14 . . . P-KR3 preventing White's next move is necessary.
(b) 16 . BxPch; 17 RxB. RxQ; 18 BxR PxKt; 19 B-B4 is unfavorable for Black.

Here is how Keres lost to Reshevsky's nemesis, whom he appeared to underestimate

Queen's Indian Defense

Makagonov White	Keres Black	Makagonov White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	19 Q-K3	P-B5(b)
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	20 Q-Q3	KBPxP
3 Kt-B3	P-KB4	21 RPxP	KR-Q(c)
4 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	22 Q-K3	PxP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 PxP	RxP
6 QxB	Kt-KB3	24 RxRP	R-Kt2
7 P-KKt3	P-Q3	25 R-R6	R-B2
8 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	26 B-KR3	P-K4
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	27 B-R3	K-K
10 Castles	Castles	28 P-B5	R-B3
11 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2	29 PxP	KtxP
12 B-Kt2	P-B4	30 RxKt	R(B3)xR(Q3)
13 KR-Q	Kt-K5	31 BxR	Q-Kt2
14 Q-Kt3	QKt-B3	32 B-K6ch	K-R
15 QPxP	KtPxP	33 Q-Kt6	R-K
16 Kt-Q2	QR-Kt(a)	34 BxP	Q-K2
17 P-B3	KtxKt	35 R-R7	Resigns
18 RxKt	B-R		

(a) Keres considers his a mistake, since Black now has difficulty defending his weakened center pawns. After 16 KtxKt; 17 RxKt BxB; 18 KxB P-B5! the game would still be even.
(b) A trap, hoping for 20 KKtPxP. Kt-R4; 21 PxP KtxP; 22 PxP. Q-Kt4, and wins.
(c) Black might have drawn. Keres writes with 21 PxP; 22 QxQP. QxQ; 23 RxQ. P-Kt6

Another Keres Triumph

The final standing in the Margate (England) tournament concluded April 21, 1939:

Keres	7½	Najdorf	4
Capablanca	6½	Golombek	3½
Flohr	6½	Sergeant	3
Thomas	5	Menchik	2½
Milner-Barry	4½	Wheatcroft	2

Around The Hub

Boston Bees Have Coming Youngsters

In these days of major league baseball player scarcities it is pleasant to sit in the front office of Bob Quinn, Bee prexy, and view the twinkle in his eye as he mentions some of the coming youngsters.

"You cannot buy much in the way of ball players today," he said, "and because of that we feel fortunate in having a good outlook in the way of developing youngsters." Quinn maintains today that he can name six or seven players on each team in the league who really are not major league ball players. They are up there simply because no others are available.

The real problem in the development of youngsters is placing them under managers who will devote time to teaching. Too often the managers sacrifice teaching to win ball games. That is one of the reasons the writer believes Herb Pennock, Red Sox coach, has been made assistant to Billy Evans, manager of the Red Sox "Farms." Pennock can tour the farms and help coach the youngsters.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is no telling whether the Red Sox or Bees will be the more fortunate club at the conclusion of the season, but right now the sun is shining on the Bees. The Bees got away to a poor start in home attendance because of inclement weather and now hope to make up a little today and tomorrow with the Giants on hand. Last year the Bees were helpless against the Giants and seek to change that.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard keeps going in that Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Yesterday the Crimson trounced Princeton 13 to 2 for its fourth-straight league victory and today they took on Cornell. The other league game yesterday saw Dartmouth edge Yale 3 to 2 in 10 innings. The Tigers out-hit Harvard 10 to 8 but the Crimson eight hits, coupled with eight Princeton errors, told the story. Cornell warmed up for the game with Harvard today by defeating Boston College 5 to 2 at University Heights yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

This Roller Derby coming to the Arena a week from Monday is not merely speed skating. There are counless tricks to the trade such as blocking out opponents which may be done by elbows, body, legs and other methods. Both the boys and the girls are proficient and the scrambles become intensely keen at times necessitating penalties of varied sorts to fit the infractions. Apparently the Derby includes everything from a six-day bike race to a marathon dance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's crew is not competing this week, but beginning next week the Crimson oarsmen really do some rowing. The Syracuse Alumni of Boston present Chancellor William P. Graham with the new Ten Eyck Memorial trophy at the Hotel Sheraton tonight. This trophy will be in competition for Cornell, Harvard and Syracuse at Ithaca, May 27. Ossie Solem, Syracuse grid coach, will be at the gathering tonight. **Web Morse**

Riggs vs. Sabin in Finals

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 29 (AP)—The finals of the Virginia Hot Springs Invitation Tennis Tournament found the Davis Cup hopefuls, Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, and Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., facing each other across the net in both singles and doubles.

Riggs and Sabin, a possible doubles combination for the Davis Cup defense, won their way into the singles finals with Riggs downing Johnny Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 14—12, while Sabin took a five-set victory from another Portlander, Elwood Cooke, 4—6, 2—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3. Cooke almost upset the second seeded Sabin, leading 5—4 in the third set after winning the first two before Sabin rallied and took things into his own hands.

Riggs, seeded No. 1, teamed with Cooke to trounce Gilbert Hall and Francis Shields, of New York, in the doubles semifinals yesterday, 6—2, 6—2. Sabin, doubling with Doeg, dropped the first set of their match with August Ganzenmuller, of New York, and George Pryor, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, before turning on the heat to win, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Walter Pate, the non-playing Davis Cup captain, was an interested spectator at the play. He says he has the job of replacing the greatest player the world has ever seen—Don Budge, now a professional—for the cup defense.

The finals of the women's singles paired Sarah Palfrey Fabyan with Florence LeBoutillier. Mrs. Fabyan is teamed with Eliza Cooke in the doubles finals against Mrs. Peter Belin and Allison Harrison.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Myers, Cincinnati, .524; Hack, Chicago, .455.

Runs—Ott, New York, and Garms, Boston, 8.

Runs Batted In—Goodman, Cincinnati, 12; Herman, Chicago, 8.

Hits—Hack, Chicago 15; Arnovich, Philadelphia, 13.

Doubles—Bartell, Chicago, 6; Three tied with 4.

Triples—Hack and Herman, Chicago, 2.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 3; Mize, St. Louis; Marty, Chicago; Ott, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 2.

Stolen Bases—Rosen and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 2.

Pitching—Gumbert, New York, Hamlin, Brooklyn, Fette and MacFayden, Boston; Derringer and Moore, Cincinnati, 2-0 each.

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .447; Hoag, St. Louis, .423.

Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 10; Greenberg, Detroit, and Foxx, Boston, 8.

Runs Batted In—McNair, Chicago, 10; Berardino, St. Louis, 9.

Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 17; Greenberg, and Fox, Detroit, 14.

Doubles — McCosky, Detroit; Owen, Chicago, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 5.

Triples—Gelbert and Travis, Washington, 2.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 3; Foxx, Boston; Hoag, St. Louis; Campbell, Cleveland, and Gehringer, Detroit, 2.

Stolen Bases—Hoag, St. Louis, 3; Case, Washington; Kuhel and Walker, Chicago, 2.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York; Leonard, Washington; Feller, Cleveland, and Bridges, Detroit, 2-0 each.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Detroit	3	4	.556
Chicago	4	4	.500
Boston	3	3	.500
Washington	3	4	.429
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Result April 28
St. Louis 9, Cleveland 8.
(Only game played)

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 5, Jersey City 4.
(Other games postponed, rain and cold)

American Association

Kansas City 3, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 3, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 0.

Pacific Coast League

(First game) Seattle 7, Oakland 4.
(Second game) Oakland 7, Seattle 5.
San Francisco 2, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 4.
Hollywood 6, Portland 5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 14, New Orleans 8.
Birmingham at Memphis, threatening weather.
Chattanooga at Nashville, rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Tulsa 6.
Shreveport 7, Dallas 5.
Houston 2, Fort Worth 0.
San Antonio 5, Oklahoma City 4 (10 innings).

Eastern League

(All games postponed, rain and cold)

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Every Thursday . . . CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF WITH CABBAGE . . . served with a mealy boiled potato, and oven-fresh rolls and butter . only 25c
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
222 Newbury Street
Where you will enjoy the special buffet supper on Sunday night from 6 to 8.

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Lobsters Steak Chops — Broiled on the Forge
NATIONALLY FAMOUS
On Worcester Turnpike—Route 9
Main Road from New York and the West

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2
Open all year

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, N. H. enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Walter's RESTAURANT
ASP. 7908
Newman V. Drake, Pres. Oliver Grant, Mgr.
Specialty Dinners
Chicken, Lobster, Steak
LUNCHES . . . . 50c to $1.00
DINNERS . . . . 65c to 1.25
1364 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD . . . SELECT PATRONAGE
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Corner, opp. Longwood Ave.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.
Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 2

BALTIMORE, MD.

Serving only foods of finest quality — in endless variety — all deliciously prepared and priced most economically.
ORIOLE Cafeterias
11 and 13 E. North Avenue
(on U. S. Route 40)
308 North Howard Street
22 Light Street

NEW YORK CITY

Always Something Good to Eat
Our satisfying quality foods at reasonable prices are mighty popular.
1 Course Dinner 75c 6 Course Luncheon 50c
Established Since 1899
147 W. 43 St. ROSOFF'S AT TIMES SQUARE 152 W. 44 St.

Jane Dacre
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

DES MOINES, IOWA

THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount, Orpheum or Roosevelt

Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Familiar School Bus Has Many Jolly Rivals

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Willingly to School' They Go By All Sorts of Conveyances

Shanks' Mare and Bicycles Are Runners-Up to the Fat Busses, But 'Lookit' the Boat, Sledge,—Yes, and Bull

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanks' mare meets heavy competition today in the transportation of American boys and girls to and from school. Not all the competitors are streamlined either, as the pictures on this page demonstrate. But they all fit into the far-flung panorama of American compulsory education.

Most streamlined among them is the school bus—also most typical of the growth in school transportation at public expense, a growth that has been phenomenal in the last two decades and especially in the last ten years. More than 80,000 busses in 48 states now carry more than 3,000,000 pupils to and from school every day, and the annual public bill for this service exceeds $60,000,000.

There was a day when children got to school if and how they could, many of them trudging long distances daily in their pursuit of learning; and there are those who lament the "softening" influence of modern home-door-to-school-door delivery, be it streamlined or not. But whereas in those days it was only the hardy few who made the effort and secured the education; today thousands of children who formerly might have gone only for a minimum number of years to a district school or for lack even of an available school might never have gone at all, are now enabled at public expense to attend school several miles away.

Dog Sleds and Baskets

We still like to hear of the more unusual modes of transportation—for American boys and girls still go merrily to school in everything from dog sleds to baskets swinging across a steep canyon. While some live in such remote places that schoolhouses are taken to them and parked for the term. Trailer education this is. Others use boats, ice skates, snowmobiles. Nearly 200 pupils at Coos River School in Oregon and many at Solomon's Island School in Maryland use boats. Not to mention individual instances like the Zelm family on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. The Zelm children must row across the Sandusky Bay channel to and from school. Floyd, 14 years old, usually rows. They start to school at seven each morning and reach home a little after five in the afternoon. When the bay is frozen solid enough to be safe, they use their ice skates.

But, just as the saga of American industry is the story of mass production, so the saga of American education is a tale of providing free schooling for the masses of people, and across the pages of that chronicle is written in large letters—Transportation. The transportation of school children at public expense has ceased to be simply an activity supplementary to the main educational program. It is in itself an important element in that program.

Increased to Three Million

As early as 1840 the idea of reducing decentralization of education in America's rural communities through the use of larger, centrally located schools and the transportation of pupils, interested public school leaders. In 1869 a law permitting transportation of pupils and appropriating funds for that purpose was enacted, and by 1919, fifty years later, every state in the United States had made some type of provision for pupil transportation at public expense. The year 1916 saw 525,000 elementary and high school pupils carried at public expense; by 1936 the number had increased 500 p ercent—to 3,250,658.

In his recent book, "School Transportation," Asael C. Lambert points out that this tremendous growth has come with the decline of a pioneer theory of education and the rise of a desire to provide equal educational opportunity for the children of urban, semi-urban, and rural areas alike. The popularization of secondary education and the extension of good roads and highways also help to explain the change.

Probably few of the 3,000,000 who travel on school busses, or even their parents, have any conception of the principles that underlie school transportation. Mr. Lambert's analysis is interesting.

Due to Compulsory Education

The American state, he points out, is inescapably involved. Legally, the state requires schools to be set up, and for its own welfare as well as for theirs, requires children to attend school. But it is not the state's prerogative to fix where they shall live. Nor can the state put a school within easy walking distance of every dwelling. So it is up to the state to bridge the distance that separates the home from the school. Regardless of the wisdom or ignorance of his parents, regardless of their wealth, poverty, creed, or race, an educational opportunity must be made possible for every child. These, according to Mr. Lambert, are the basic principles that underlie statutes which permit or require local school units to provide transportation.

School transportation, however, has outgrown its original purpose of providing educational opportunities for children living in isolated or sparsely settled localities. Both in cities and rural areas school busses play their part in expanding school curriculums. Especially when they are owned and operated by the board of education. They take many a jolly load of young people on excursions to factories, lectures, dramas, and various social entertainments, not to mention athletic and other contests. Only where there is adequate provision for transportation can such additions and improvements to the modern educational system be made.

Keystone; Paul's; Anne Shriber; Harold Lambert; Wide World

Off to School in Various Ways. 1. A Maryland Boy and His "School Bus." 2. Los Angeles Children and Their Streamlined Steed. 3. And How's This for Something Different? Harold Rides His Three-Year-Old Jersey Bull, "Pampas King," to School at Portales, N. Mex. 4. Bicycles Continually Increase. 5. The Five Zelm Children of Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, Row to School Across Sandusky Bay. 6. Through the Maine Snows. 7. Shanks' Mare Is Still Popular. No Lagging Feet Here. 8. Arriving by Means of a Typical Amish Equipage at the Old Horseshoe Pike School, Lancaster County, Pa.

Encouragement Was All Tini Needed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We noticed a quiet little mouse of a boy sitting by himself in a corner of the kindergarten, and as time went on we realized that this corner was his favorite place. When he was asked to join in our games or to work with the children at the tables, he always came reluctantly and slipped away again as soon as possible. After several weeks it became obvious that this was not the usual case of shyness. Tini was shy, yes, but there was something more which called for special investigation, so, one day, I started out for the usual family visit.

Tini was the youngest of seven children and it did not take long to see that he was bullied by his big brothers and sisters, and even by his father and mother. Their constant reminders that he was "only a baby" or "he's stupid" and "he can't do it" had made Tini feel that he was "no good" and that it was no use trying. Any effort simply meant more discouragement.

* * *

Understanding now the situation we started our campaign the next morning. Tini was singled out for attention. He was complimented on his nice clean hands. He was given a piece of work to do that we knew he could do easily and well, and even before the end of the morning a faint smile appeared in the corner of his mouth.

Soon we were to have a party for the mothers and, of course, Tini's mother would be invited. We decided that Tini should have a prominent part. He could draw very well for a child of his age so we gave him crayons and a corner of the blackboard that was all his own. At first he spent most of his time looking at us out of the corner of his eyes expecting to be laughed at. But after several days in which he had received only compliments and a few suggestions he was very much pleased to explain to us the pictures in his exhibit.

* * *

Then came the party and Tini was asked to explain his picture exhibit to our guests. For the first time Tini's mother realized that he could do something, and that other people thought so too. This proved to be a turning point in Tini's life. All he had needed was a bit of encouragement.

E. L. W.

Being Neighborly Helps Us All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

Can we begin too soon to learn how to be good neighbors and to appreciate the good neighbors around us? With few exceptions all of us live our lives among other people. Children respond to lessons in neighboring, especially if those lessons are indirect, sponsored by adults who are themselves good neighbors.

The Darricks are neighbors of ours. They have two boys, ages 8 and 12, and two girls, ages 10 and 15. They have no car. There are, therefore, quite a number of errands which neighbors with cars do for them. Mr. Holland brings out the bulky or "spilly" groceries, such as flour for their bread, kerosene for their lamps, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Henry always stop and take the children to Sunday School. Miss Noel brings and delivers two or three laundry baskets since her way to work in town makes that chore convenient. These thoughtful acts result in many a friendly conversation and exchange of ideas. But more important, they keep the younger Darricks on their toes to think of pleasant and suitable ways to "even the score."

When Mr. Holland's cow is dry they take up two quarts of milk each evening, and in the summer he is the pleased recipient of berries from their garden and cooking apples from their orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have no grape arbor. In the fall heaping baskets of fresh fruit go home with them, and sometimes their Christmas tree has a jar of grape jam or several dainty glasses of jelly under it. Miss Noel presents a more complicated problem since her supply of almost everything seems quite adequate. Having no home of her own, she boards and rooms with relatives. But Mrs. Darrick does her laundry which gives her occasion to do little things for her. And Mary Lou learned to darn nicely at school!

The family income is so small it does not admit of regular allowances for four. And so, although the opportunities for making pocket money are generally considered not too plentiful in rural communities where homes are some distance apart, each of the Darrick children has found a way to earn a little spending money.

The Parent

Mary Lou, having taken care of a small niece, makes use of that experience by offering to care for any small child on Saturdays or evenings. I know how well she does her work; and I think I know why Mary Lou has nearly all this type of work her spare time will permit. For, upon arriving home the first time I had hired her, I found that in addition to her good care of baby, she had washed the luncheon dishes and neatly stacked them on the cabinet. When baby was taking a nap, she said, she didn't like to be idle. (But I happen to know that one of her mother's bits of advice is that it seldom does any harm to do a little more than you are asked to do.)

Johnny, 12 canvasses the community and the nearest small town for work splitting wood or kindling or storing either of these commodities away. He is invariably courteous and nearly always has something to do.

Helen, 10, is the best window washer I know. How she loves to make the windows shine! She brings her own working materials and when she appears at my door and asks with a merry twinkle in her brown eyes, "Isn't it just about time to shine your windows again, Mrs. K?" I usually decide that it really is quite time they had her attention again. For I enjoy not only the clean windows but her happy tunes while she is working and the little extra helps she always throws in for good measure, such as carrying the cans to the rubbish box.

Orren, 8, calls his occupation a "home business." He picks out black walnut meats, carefully eliminating all bits of shell, and then some day when Helen or Johnny are not too busy, they go with him to dispose of his wares, which are neatly packaged in little transparent bags that hold a pound. Sometimes there's a surprise in the package—a small bag of meats he has been able to get out "whole halves." If I offer to pay for these extra kernels, which I immediately visualize on a cake icing or as special decoration for cookies he only smiles and says, "Oh, no, that's your surprise."

We enjoy having these children as frequent visitors in our home. They come for evening suppers of cornmeal mush and milk, for picnics over our outdoor fireplace, and often just to visit. We save all circulars that come in our mail with one blank side. Helen and Orren like them for cutting and pasting. Mary Lou and Johnny like to go through our old papers and magazines for pictures and articles they can use in school. In such simple ways do my husband and I try to "even the score" for their little tricks of filling the kindling box with bark from a tree fallen by the creek when we supposed they were having a game of ball down in the pasture.

Oh, it's a wonderful game—this being neighborly. It is quite as much fun for us as it is for the children. And it often calls into play ingenuity and imagination. To guess at what they will be doing next could almost be listed among the impossible, but of one thing we are sure—four of our young neighbors are growing up into likeable and useful persons. (Mrs.) A. K.

A Saturday Column

Voted a 'Must' for Elementary School Teachers' Libraries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A thorough and ably organized teacher's reference book of some 473 pages containing discussion, notes, bibliography, and questions concerning all kinds of school activities of the sort once thought of as "extra-curricular" but now integrated or co-ordinated with regular school subjects, is the volume "Activities in the Elementary School," by Harry C. McKown (McGraw-Hill, New York, $3).

After discussing the teacher's place as a leader of school activities and the home-room organization and possibilities, the author presents chapters on such fields as school clubs, the school assembly, school journeys, music and dramatic activities, manners, training in thrift, school publications, and special drives like safety, citizenship, or the use of the library.

Each chapter is full of suggestions for activities in its field. The one on manners, for example, builds up first a well explained foundation of methods of presenting the values of courtesy, with the part the teacher plays in this picture, and then goes on to give in some detail several practical programs or devices for presenting and training. The two-page booklist at the end of this chapter, including books and magazine articles for the teacher and parent as well as for the child, is typical of the sort of help given at the end of each chapter.

A method used in the book throughout, is that of listing points by numbers, the points emphasized in bold face type with full paragraphs of discussion under each. A mere listing of the points discussed in the chapter on Objectives and Principles of School Activities may be of interest:

The Educational Objectives of School Activities:

1. To Help the Pupil Understand and Practice Desirable Social Relationships.
2. To Train the Pupil for Democratic Participation.
3. To Discover, Explore, and Develop Desirable Individual Interests and Aptitudes.
4. To Motivate and Capitalize Pupil Interest in the School.
5. To Improve School Spirit and Morale.

General Principles Underlying School Activities:

1. The Program Must Provide Democratic Settings.
2. Opportunities for Participation Should Be Unrestricted.
3. Participation in School Activities Should Be Limited to Regular Members of the School.
4. The Teachers Should Recognize that Educating the Doers Is More Important than Getting the Job Done.
5. Activities Should Normally Be Included in the Regular School Schedule.
6. Competent and Sympathetic Guidance Should Be Provided.
7. The Sponsor Should Be Definitely But Reasonably Charged With the Curriculum.
8. The Program Should Fit the Local School and Community Setting.
9. Activities Whenever Possible Should Be Integrated With the Curriculum.
10. The Necessary Facilities Should Be Made Available.
11. The School Should Assume Entire Responsibility for the Program of Activities.
12. Financial Matters of the Activity Program Should Be Well Organized and Closely Supervised.
13. A Healthy Community Support of the Activity Program Should Be Developed.
14. Serious Attempts Should Be Made to Evaluate Activities.

This volume is one of a series, which so far has included Pringle's "The Junior High School," Croxton's "Science in the Elementary School," Grinnell's "Interpreting the Public Schools," and Updegraff's (and others') "Practice in Preschool Education," along with six other titles. It is helpfully illustrated. Certainly a valuable and perhaps an essential addition, we should say, for the faculty library of every elementary school.

Millicent J. Taylor

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

THE BEMENT SCHOOL
Elementary boarding and country day school for boys and girls. Sound academic training. Music, arts, dramatics, dancing, sports. Write to Mrs. Lewis M. Bement, Headmistress
Old Deerfield, Mass.

DAYCROFT
Noroton Hill, Stamford, Conn.
Established 1928
Maintained for the development of character and preparation for life's work. College requirements carefully considered — Interscholastic sports for Boys and Girls. Special cultural opportunities. Visitors welcome.
New York Office—
Tel. Whitehall 3-0390

TO THE BOY
about to enter
HIGH SCHOOL
The Principia offers a manly and vigorous school experience.
Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.
The
PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College ▼ Upper School
Junior College ▼ Lower School
Coeducational

See Also
Tuesday's
Education Page
for advertising
of schools

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

FEAGIN SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART
24th Year
STAGE—SCREEN—RADIO
Speech for Business and Social Use
Day and Evening Classes
Public Performances—Modern Theatre
Separate Children's Department
3 Summer Terms—June 12, July 3, Aug. 14
Rockefeller Center, 630 5th Ave., New York

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Spring Term Begins April 1st
Carnegie Hall, New York

SUMMER SCHOOLS

BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC
may be of supreme service to mankind. There is a right way. Learn it under masters. PHIDELAH RICE (Oak Bluffs, Mass.). Combine seashore vacation with study in June. Send for folder.

PIED PIPER'S CALL
to a Summer Experience in the Hills of Los Gatos
Where Exuberant Energies are directed into right activity.
For Boys and Girls from 6 to 14
(Trips planned to the Golden Gate Exposition)
A separate department with a specialized faculty.
For Little Folk from 1 to 5
The Children's Country School
P. O. Box 59 Los Gatos, Calif.
Send for pamphlet

SCHOOLS—Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE
Day and Boarding School
Modern Curriculum
Character Development
Boys and Girls of All Ages
For Full Particulars apply the Principal
Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S.E.3 U3818

HILLCREST
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Day and Boarding School
Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate
Principal: W. V. Teniswood M. A., Ph. D., Dip. Ed.
32 Kingslangley Road
Greenwich
XF 1717

SCHOOLS—Switzerland

LA CHATELAINIE
St. Blaise (Neuchatel) Switzerland
High Class Boarding School for girls. Splendid situation. Thorough study of French (diploma), modern languages, domestic science, secretarial training, music, art. All sports. Extensive playing grounds, 2 tennis courts, beach, artificial skating-rink; fees moderate. Principals: Prof. A. and Mme. Jobin.

AR'I
United States

Modern SCHOOL OF APPLIED Art
Training for CAREER POSITIONS as Costume Designers, Decorators, Buyers, Stylists, Fashion and Advertising Illustrators and Copywriters
Write for Catalog M8M
687 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

COSTUME DESIGNING
Jean Carol School
Professional Costume Designing. Prepare for a profitable profession in California's finest exclusive designing school, operated by one of the oldest and largest dress manufacturers. Start now. No experience necessary. Free catalogue. 2511 Wilshire Blvd., Dept. L., Los Angeles, Calif.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
334 BOYLSTON ST.
SUMMER SESSION JULY 3
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

BURDETT COLLEGE
BUSINESS TRAINING For MEN and WOMEN
Courses of college grade in Business Administration, Secretarial, and other subjects. Pace Accounting. Individual progress in skill subjects. Placement service. Catalog. Listen to "Finding Yourself," WEEI, Thursday, 7:15 P. M.
Summer Sessions start July 3
156 Stuart St., Boston HANcock 6300
Lynn Branch, 74 Mt. Vernon St., Lynn, Mass.

CHANDLER
Trains young women for superior secretarial positions in business and the professions. One and two year courses. Placement service. FAIRFIELD SCHOOL—One-year intensive executive secretarial course exclusively for college graduates. MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL—Short, intensive courses.
Catalogs. ALAN S. FURBER, B. Sc., Director
245 Marlborough St., Boston COM. 3242

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
At the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment.
3 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena and Westwood Village

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 58th year. High standards; nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

MUSIC
United States

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Summer Session July 5-August 16
Lecture courses in music history and appreciation, under Dr. Willi Apel and Erwin Bodky. Solfege, harmony instrumental and vocal instruction. Catalog sent upon request. 1 Follen St. Cambridge, Mass. TROwbridge 0956.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

CHAPEL HILL Estab. 1860
Girls 6-18. Country Day and Boarding. 10 miles from Boston. Accredited. Music, Art, Homemaking, Shorthand and Typewriting. Small classes permit individual help. Home atmosphere. Attractive secluded campus. Varied sports. Endowment permits $200 day rate. Write for day or boarding information. Philip E. Goodhue, 324 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass. WAL. 2644

FAIRMONT
Woman's College (Junior) and 2 year high school. Credits transferable. Cultural and Social advantages of the capital. Liberal Arts. Secretarial. Radio Broadcasting. Costume Design. Music. Int. Decor. Social Service. Christian Science church attendance. Sports. Riding. 40th year.
Maud van Woy, A.B., Pres., 1717 Mass. Ave.

HOCKADAY
unites fine academic training cultural background, preparation for a career in fine arts or business, proficiency in sports that may be enjoyed the year round, and affiliation with all colleges.
Junior College—College Preparatory —Lower School
Co-educational Institute of Music
ELA HOCKADAY, President
DALLAS, TEXAS

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

HUNTINGTON
PREPARATORY — FOR BOYS
Fully accredited. Individual attention. Five forms, beginning with 8th grade. Special one-year intensive review course. All sports and activities. Superior equipment, including swimming pool. Catalog.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed. M.
Headmaster, 329 Huntington Ave., Boston

DANCING
Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom deportment.
607 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Home Forum

The Red River of the North

POSTED IN THE pilot house and main cabin of every steamboat plying the inland waters of the United States is a framed copy of a document which excites my imagination. It is a copy of the pilot rules headed by this rubric:

PILOT RULES
for
The Rivers whose waters flow into the
Gulf of Mexico
and their tributaries,
and
THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH

The pride of that!

Thus the Department of Commerce recognizes the singularity of the Red River of the North, admits its mere 665 miles of length to a co-ordinate position with the 25,000 miles of river of the Gulf Region. It was the pride of that—AND THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH—which first stirred my interest in the northward-flowing river.

* * *

Years ago, when I spent several summers working on the Great Northern Railway, I used to cross the Red River often and thought nothing of it. Then it was just a stream which formed the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota, separating Breckenridge from Wahpeton, Moorhead from Fargo. It took that rubric to set me on an exploration of its other singularities.

First among these is that it flows north in a region where most of the rivers flow south—the mighty Mississippi and Missouri, for instance. Through it a small portion of the northern Mississippi Valley is drained into the Hudson Bay. If it has no ballad so well known as the one which sings the Red River of Louisiana, (the most southern of the large tributaries of the Mississippi), it is celebrated for three things: the Selkirk colony, the Red River cart, and the great bonanza wheat farms.

Discovered by the French explorer, Verendrye, in 1732-3, the Red River country was settled decades before the northern section of the Great American Desert lands which lay to the southwest of it. In 1811 the Earl of Selkirk established his colony of evicted Scottish Highlanders and disbanded English soldiers on the Red River. Many of the original colonists and their descendants moved south from what is now Manitoba into North Dakota. Later they and the French who had preceded them were joined by Icelanders, Scandinavians, Germans—the Red River Valley has been a typical American melting pot.

You can almost hear the creak of the Red River carts down the decades. These carts succeeded the early dog sleds and were in turn succeeded by Jim Hill's railroad. Made entirely of wood, these carts rested on two wheels, and were drawn by a single ox, buffalo, or horse, most frequently the first. Harness was made of rawhide. Descriptions of wheels vary. Some say they were made with four spokes each; others define them as solid wood disks. These unpainted, ungreased, ungainly sulkies carried furs and supplies to and from the Red River Country and St. Paul. They traveled by landmarks across the prairie. One route left the Mississippi at St. Cloud and hit the Red River at Breckenridge. Another followed the Mississippi up to the mouth of the Crow Wing River, then up that valley and through the woods of Northern Minnesota to Pembina. Each cart carried a thousand pounds of freight. Edna Lamoore Waldo, from whose admirable study of the Dakotas I have learned much about the Red River, says that, in the summer of 1863, when the Indians were taking advantage of the North's extremity to go on the warpath, five hundred trains of Red River carts lay in St. Paul awaiting safe conduct for their trip north. What the Missouri steamboats were to St. Louis, the Red River carts were to St. Paul. They were the Conestoga wagons of the North.

* * *

When the fur began to give out, settlement began to build up the great wheat farms. (Farther west the industrial cycle was fur, gold, cows, and then wheat; the Red River Valley went directly from fur to wheat.) These farms measured their size by the thousand acres. The Dalrymple farm in Cass County, North Dakota, numbered 75,000 acres in 1885. At harvest time it employed a thousand men. It was the largest wheat farm in the world. Wheat-growing in the Red River Valley was on an epic, continental scale. In their heyday, on many of these bonanza farms a hundred reaping machines cut the wheat; twenty threshing machines simultaneously belched forth the golden chaff. Later these huge farms suffered the same fate as the great cattle ranches of the Southwest. They were broken up into smaller holdings.

Now when I read AND THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, I remember not only a river flowing north from the lake region of Minnesota to Lake Winnipeg through a gorge cut in clay by its waters. I hear behind that proud phrase the astringent burr of Scottish speech, the high whine of ungreased wooden carts over prairie routes stretching from the Mississippi to the Canadian border, the open windy exhaust of threshing machines. I see the canoes of voyageurs, lumber rafts, laden flatboats; hear the whistles of the twin-stacked steamboats which started the golden wheat on its long journey from the Red River to the peoples of the world.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Children in a Meadow

(Korea)

The rill tinkles through the sweet green grass
Among the pink and yellow field-flowers
And the wild morning-glories.
With a chime of voices,
The little boy in white,
The girl in water-blue,
Gather the fresh cool blossoms—
Piling them high
On their small wooden bearing-racks,
Like fountains overflowing with bloom.

M. M. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

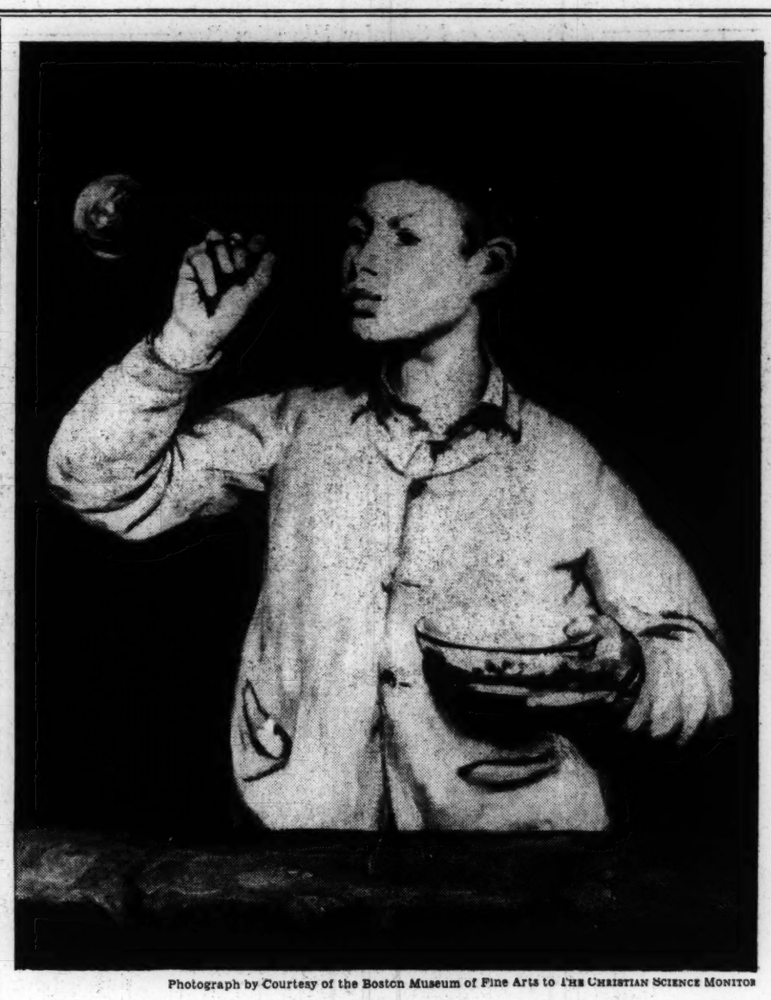
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City .. 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SOAP BUBBLES": *A Painting by Edouard Manet, in the Lewisohn Collection, New York*

EDOUARD MANET (1832-1883) was a French master of the nineteenth century. He was one of the experimental painters of the vanguard who sought in the stormy period, from 1850 to 1870, to give fresh substance to the art of picture making. Like the other "rebels" he was deeply appreciative of masters of the past. We often note in his canvases qualities akin to Goya and Velasquez and Ribera whom he admired very much.

Manet's departure from the ingrown tradition, against which he reacted, was manifest in two ways: in the informal and unconventional subject matter, and in the use of opposing tones, the method developed by the Impressionists. It was customary for Frenchmen with the so-called correct approach to depict scenes of fanciful or remotely historic character. They would have disdained to portray a young boy, probably of poor background, in the act of blowing bubbles. Such a casual and realistic episode would scarcely have seemed worth undertaking. Manet was one with Courbet and Degas and Daumier in relishing the informal and democratic theme. These artists felt great confidence in their method, believing that beauty lay not in bedizenment and accessories, but in design, tonal scheme, and characterization. They leaned on no prop, but undertook to deliver beauty in accordance with strict and exacting demands. No casual performer can evoke beauty from an aggregation of brush strokes put on the canvas heavily and roughly. We have come to learn, in the wake of the Impressionist movement, that only extremely capable artists like Manet can dare to work in this manner.

This picture, called "The Soap Bubbles," reminds us of the Dutch master Frans Hals and the Spanish Velasquez. Like Hals, Manet works with a broad brush; like Velasquez he throws strong light upon the features so that the face seems nearly flat. We note how Manet deliberately refrained from softening harsh surfaces and smoothing clumsiness. These very qualities seem to add brightness and vitality to the picture.

D. A.

Qualifying for Better Work

IN THE OLD Amherst days, Calvin Coolidge, on one of those rare occasions when he abandoned his habitual reserve, had told Dwight Morrow that his principle in life would be so to fulfill the functions of the moment as to be able, when called upon, at once to take on some more exacting function. "One should never," he said, "trouble about getting a better job. But one should do one's present job in such a manner as to qualify for a better job when it comes along." Dwight Morrow never forgot that lesson. He avoided the habit of regarding any single occupation as an end in itself; he always regarded his functions as steps to something more important. It was from this angle, with this reservation, that he flung himself, as a pack of beagles, upon the practice of the law. —From "Dwight Morrow," by HAROLD NICOLSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Gilbert and Sullivan's World of Whimsy

"I SHOULD LIKE to set a story of human interest and probability, where the humorous words would come in a humorous (not serious) situation." How wisely Gilbert's angel guided him! For if he had assented, in his heart, to those words of Sullivan's, and had done his best, throughout their partnership, to write the sort of libretto the words prescribe, there would be no need to print this book. *The Mikado* would be as dead as *The Wicked World* and *Ivanhoe*; the Savoy operas would be a foot-note, rather than a page, in England's theatrical history. For a story of human interest and probability was the one tale that neither of the two was fitted to tell.

Sullivan's genius was lyric. Of his "serious" music, only "The Lost Chord," one or two other songs, and some of the hymns survive. The rest—the overtures and cantatas and oratorios, and the "grand" opera, are, if not yet forgotten, certainly gone. He was put here to sing—something gay, with a bit of skip to it; philosophy and drama were not for him. To expect to draw profound spiritual substance from his music is foolish; as well try to eat a buttercup.

Gilbert could do many things, but creating flesh and blood people was not one of them. The people in his serious plays pretend to be human, but we know better. They are not alive, and behind all that they do or say we see and hear the author. "That is not true," we say, watching them. "Live people do not talk or behave like that."

But the people of Gilbert's fairyland are a different matter. To complain that they are not human is to be guilty of irrelevance. They do not pretend to be. There is no question of plausibility involved in any of their acts. As Krehbiel put it, forty-six years ago, theirs is a world in which "everybody persists . . . in seeing everything upside down and refusing to believe that a pyramid can rest on anything else but its apex. The personages who affect to reason about anything pursue the line on which they start out, until the road runs out in a squirrel track, and this they follow up a tree, and accept the result with a perfectly grave complacency." Situations grow ever more complicated, the net of circumstance is drawn closer and closer, and there seems to be no way out. If this were a human drama, peopled with human characters and motivated by human emotions, the dramatist would give up, in despair. But this is nothing of the sort. The bumboat woman spins a preposterous yarn about two mixed babies, the young heir performs a few card tricks with logic, the executioner suddenly remembers that the victim is not dead, after all, the pirates turn out to be peers—and lo! the sky has cleared, the problems solve themselves, and everything has suddenly come out all right. Every fundamental axiom of human motive and conduct has been outraged, and we are delighted.

They are not sentimental, these people. Gilbert was not capable of writing romance, and he knew it. He was capable of writing sentimentality; and he knew that, too, and dreaded it. And so the humorous words come, not only in "the humorous (not serious) scenes," but in those that Sullivan would have liked to see uninterruptedly tender or dramatic. And their hard, unsentimental logic, that Sullivan so deplored, is one of the secrets of their longevity—and his.—DEEMS TAYLOR, in the Preface to "Plays and Poems of W. S. Gilbert." (New York: Random House.)

An Architectural Treasure of Provence

A RAILWAY JOURNEY of about two hours from Avignon takes one to the little ducal city of Uzès, which lies in the heart of this curious lateral country, whose eminences have no peaks or highest points, whose lines are all horizontal.

Upon the sky-line at the end of the leisurely journey appears a striking mass of buildings and mediaeval towers, announcing to the lover of architecture that some delightful hours are before him.

A quaint old omnibus takes (and shakes) him up the slight hill and in through the grey gates of this stately little city, landing him at the big inn in the broad main street. Except that it is so exceedingly quiet, it has something in common with the street of an English cathedral town.

Obviously Uzès has been a place of importance in the past: the public buildings are on a grand scale and of fine design; the Ducal Palace announces the capital of a little Principality or Duchy, and the number of churches would suggest either a large population or a very devout one. But a sort of trance seems to have fallen upon the place, and not even the bustle of the inn at its busiest moments can overcome the sense of suspended life that haunts the town.

But in the earlier centuries it had a stirring history. Uzès possessed some valient seigneurs and its bishops who shared the jurisdiction, and a lively time they must have had of it! . . .

The shaded promenade or terrace, with its white parapet of short stone pillars, runs round two sides of the Ducal Gardens outside its walls—a delightful spot to rest or loiter in, commanding a curious wide view over the country. . . .

The trees of the shady old garden of the Duché drop their branches over a high wall; at the back of the demesne the Cathedral stands half-hidden by some of the buildings of the Duché and beside it rises one of the most singular and beautiful architectural monuments of the South, La Tour Fenestrella, an exquisite Romanesque tower, much smaller but more graceful than the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which it otherwise resembles.

It springs upwards, tier after tier of little arches, with an effect of exquisite lightness and strength, and leaves one wondering why this delicate example of Romanesque work does not enjoy a greater renown.—From "Romantic Cities of Provence," by MONA CAIRD. (New York: Scribner.)

Lilacs

Have you ever seen
Lavender and white,
Purple, white, and green,
Blossomed overnight,
Waiting at a door
As a traveler come,
Penitent and sure,
Saying: "I am home"?

DOROTHY WORTHINGTON BUTTS

Springtide of Spiritual Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN EXQUISITE passage in the Song of Solomon, the "beloved" sings (2:10-12): "Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away. For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." However variously this passage may have been interpreted, we may perhaps be permitted to see in it, for us, a hint of the call of divine Love to love in the human heart to awake from the dream of life in matter, to see the ever-appearing freshness and beauty of true being. Among the seasons, each of them bringing its wealth of beauty and variety, spring is thought of by many, especially by those who are acquainted with the rigors of winter, as the season eloquently illustrative of the awakening of new hopes, aspiration, courage, and inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy, who was a lover of nature in its various forms, in a beautiful article, "Voices of Spring," in "Miscellaneous Writings" has written (p. 329), "Spring is my sweetheart," using a metaphor which points to the ever-awakening of love, of gentleness, tenderness, sympathy; and she adds that its "voices are sad or glad, even as the heart may be; restoring in memory the sweet rhythm of unforgotten harmonies, or touching tenderly its tearful tones." Thus does love mingle with love in all the sympathetic interests of the human experience. How the ever-recurring expression of love, in families and among friends, sweetens human lives, brightening the heart's harmonious meditations! Are they not easily likened to the return of springtime, after the long chill of winter? And even in those climes where summer abides through most of the year, the loveliness of the verdure only more continuously reminds one that "flowers appear on the earth; and the time of the singing of birds is come."

So, in our daily experiences, even though at times there may seem to be the chilling clouds of depression, the voice of Love is ever calling to spiritual sense, "Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away;" and in obeying the call we shall "come away" from the dream of life and intelligence in matter, away from the beliefs of mortal discords, and see, through enlightened spiritual vision that "flowers appear on the earth," that in every experience we may rejoice in the beauty and the harmony of the real and eternal. There is no dearth of beauty, freshness, and goodness in the reality of spiritual being, no lack or loss, no chilling discords, no absence of Love and its loveliness.

If, however, in the dream of material experience, there seems to be some reason for sadness, then indeed "the time of the singing of birds" is come; then should we lift our hearts in songs of gratitude for the ever-present harmony of real being, of life in infinite divine Love. In her interpretation of the mandate in Genesis (1:20), when God created "fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven," Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 511, 512), "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love."

How swiftly "the long winter of our discontent" melts into the springtide of joy and gladness, when we obediently respond to the call of Love, "Rise up, my love, my fair one," for love, reflecting Love, God, is indeed fair and beautiful, peace-bringing and satisfying! Now, what is one to do about the difficulties, the wrongs, the sorrows, which seem ever to haunt the footsteps of the human family? In the article mentioned above, Mrs. Eddy refers to these things and to the lessons in spiritual overcoming to be gleaned from them, and she asks (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 331): "When downtrodden like the grass, did it make them humble, loving, obedient, full of good odor, and cause them to wait patiently on God for man's rich heritage, —'dominion over all the earth'? Thus abiding in Truth," she assures us, "the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness."

How truly Christian Science leads the human heart into the springtide of spiritual joy, in revealing God as the ever-present source of good, and man, as His reflection, existing in inseparable relation with divine Love. Many who have turned to Christian Science for healing have felt its beneficence first in the healing of some sorrow and in the gaining of a truer sense of happiness than they had known before. And as they continue to study, they know that they have found the true way of life in Mind; and in seeking to realize the truth they sincerely respond to the call of Love, "Rise up. . . and come away," away from unreal dreams to the gladsome reality of spiritual being.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Le Printemps de la Joie spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS LE CANTIQUE DES CANTIQUES, le "bien-aimé" chante, en termes d'une rare poésie (2:10-12, version anglaise): "Lève-toi, mon amour, ma belle, et partons! Car voici que l'hiver s'est enfui; la saison des pluies est finie, terminée; les fleurs commencent à éclore sur la terre, le temps est venu où doivent chanter les oiseaux." Ce passage a reçu des interprétations fort diverses; mais ne pouvons-nous pas y voir, en ce qui nous concerne, un appel du divin Amour s'adressant à l'amour humain, qu'il engage à s'éveiller du songe de la vie dans la matière pour reconnaître la fraîcheur et la beauté constantes de l'être véritable? Parmi les saisons, dont chacune apporte un trésor de beauté et de diversité, le printemps représente avec éloquence, surtout après un hiver rigoureux, le réveil des espoirs, des aspirations nouvelles, du courage et de l'inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy aimait la nature sous ses multiples aspects; et dans un bel article intitulé "Voix du Printemps," elle déclare (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 329): "Le printemps est mon doux ami" — métaphore qui suggère l'amour, la douceur, la tendresse, la sympathie toujours en éveil; puis elle ajoute: "Ses voix sont tristes ou joyeuses, comme peut l'être le cœur lui-même; parfois elles nous rendent le rythme suave des harmonies sommeillant dans notre mémoire, parfois elle font tendrement vibrer les cordes de la tristesse." Ainsi l'amour s'allie à l'amour toutes les fois que se manifeste dans notre existence la sympathie ou l'appréciation sincère. Dans la famille, entre amis, l'amour et son expression sans cesse renouvelée rendent la vie plus douce, réjouissent le cœur et viennent en éclairer les méditations harmonieuses. Ne peut-on pas les comparer au retour du printemps après un long et dur hiver? Même dans les climats où l'on pourrait se croire toujours en été, la riche verdure nous rappelle d'une manière continue que "les fleurs commencent à éclore sur la terre, le temps est venu où doivent chanter les oiseaux."

Dans la vie de chaque jour, même s'il semble parfois que les froides nuées du découragement nous environnent, la voix de l'Amour ne cesse de dire à la pensée spirituelle: "Lève-toi, mon amour, ma belle, et partons!" Si nous obéissons à cet appel, nous sortirons du rêve de la vie et de l'intelligence dans la matière; quittant les croyances mortelles discordantes, nous remarquerons, grâce à la vision spirituelle éclairée, que "les fleurs commencent à éclore sur la terre" — qu'en toute circonstance nous pouvons nous réjouir de la beauté et de l'harmonie qui caractérisent les choses réelles, éternelles. Dans la réalité de l'être spirituel, la grâce, la fraîcheur, la bonté ne font jamais défaut; on n'y trouve ni manque ni perte, point de pénibles discords, aucune absence de l'Amour et de sa beauté.

Si toutefois le songe de l'existence matérielle paraît donner lieu à la tristesse, alors il est certain que "le temps est venu où doivent chanter les oiseaux": nous devrions élever nos cœurs vers Dieu dans un hymne de gratitude, reconnaissant l'harmonie toujours présente de l'être réel, de la vie dans le divin Amour infini. Selon la Genèse (1:20), Dieu donna ce commandement créateur: "Que des oiseaux volent au-dessus de la terre, à travers l'étendue des cieux." Interprétant cet ordre, Mrs. Eddy écrit, aux pages 511 et 512 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les oiseaux qui volent sur la terre vers l'étendue des cieux correspondent aux aspirations qui s'élèvent au-delà et au-dessus de la corporalité jusqu'à la compréhension du divin Principe incorporel, l'Amour."

"Le long hiver de notre déplaisir" fait bien vite place au printemps de la joie et du bonheur lorsque nous obéissons à cet appel de l'Amour: "Lève-toi, mon amour, ma belle;" car il est vraiment beau et plein de charme, il apporte la paix et la satisfaction, l'amour qui reflète l'Amour divin. Mais comment remédierons-nous aux difficultés, aux injustices, aux afflictions qui semblent obséder la famille humaine? Dans l'article déjà mentionné, Mrs. Eddy parle de ces choses et de ce qu'elles doivent nous apprendre, des victoires spirituelles dont elles peuvent être l'occasion; puis elle demande (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 331): "Quand on a marché sur eux comme sur l'herbe, les mortels sont-ils devenus humbles, aimants, obéissants, exhalant un parfum d'agréable odeur? se sont-ils attendus patiemment à Dieu pour recevoir le riche héritage promis à l'homme — l'empire 'sur la terre entière'? Demeurant ainsi dans la Vérité," ajoute Mrs. Eddy, "la chaleur et la clarté de la prière, des louanges et de la compréhension feront mûrir les fruits de l'Esprit; la bonté aura son printemps de liberté et de grandeur."

En vérité, la Science Chrétienne conduit le cœur humain jusqu'au printemps de la joie spirituelle en révélant que Dieu est la source toujours présente du bien; que l'homme étant Sa réflexion, est inséparablement uni à l'Amour divin. Parmi ceux qui ont recours à la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup en ont pour la première fois ressenti l'influence bienfaisante lorsqu'ils ont été guéris d'un chagrin et qu'ils ont obtenu un sens plus juste du bonheur. Poursuivant leur étude, ils savent qu'ils ont trouvé le vrai chemin de la vie dans l'Entendement; et comme ils cherchent à réaliser la vérité, ils obéissent sincèrement à cet appel de l'Amour: "Lève-toi," et pars — quitte les songes irréels pour la radieuse réalité de l'être spirituel!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Visible Evidence

THE FINEST POETRY appears always the most effortless, the most inevitable, and yet it suggests also an immense volume of experience that went into its conceiving. It emerges into the light of day like the tapering peak of an enormous iceberg submerged in profound and mysterious waters.—From "Beauty," by H. H. PARKHURST. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Street Light

It was more than a torch to guide the feet
Of the world along the night-hued street,
For there on a pool the rainfall made
The lamp's reflected light was laid
Like a golden lily lent to the gutter—
Like a song that only flame could utter.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

THE FIRST CHURCH OF
CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT"
Wednesday eve. meetings at 7:30 include testimonials of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1939 **

Newport Opens Its Long Fete

Observance of Settler's Day is first of events celebrating city's 300th anniversary.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29—Opening the celebration of its tercentenary year, this historic seaport, naval training center and social summer resort today presented the first of a series of events which will continue through the summer. To mark "Settlers' Day," Nicholas Easton and his sons "landed" and were met by friendly Indians, the pageant reproducing Page 1 in Newport's history.

The exercises took place at the Naval Training Station, on the spot where the founders of this ancient waterfront village are said to have landed 300 years ago. The actors were lineal descendants of the first Eastons and the Indians were members of the Weenat Shassit Tribe of Red Men.

For background to this simple scene of welcome stood the military setting provided by the Naval Station band, the 1,000 blue-clad youths in the Apprentice Brigade, planes droning aloft and the spars of the U. S. S. Constellation towering in the distance.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, heading a distinguished list of State officers, was present to take the review of the Apprentice Brigade. Judges of the State Supreme and Superior Courts were among the guests, and members of the General Assembly, and ranking officers of the Army and Navy.

A contrast between conditions in the world now and the spirit of peace with which this historic city was founded was drawn today by the Governor, according to Associated Press reports.

In the presence of ranking Army and Navy officials and hundreds of guests, Governor Vanderbilt extolled the principles of political and religious freedom laid down by the founding fathers when they landed at Coaster's Harbor Island three centuries ago.

Places of honor were reserved for nearly 100 Easton descendants, and other guests represented all sections of New England.

The long line of blue-clad apprentices swung past Governor Vanderbilt to open the exercises, and then came the landing of Easton and his sons and the episodes with the Indians.

Formal exercises included speeches by Governor Vanderbilt, Mayor Henry S. Wheeler, John W. Haley, Rhode Island historian; Rear Admiral Charles P. Snyder, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College, and Capt. Leo Welch, U. S. N., Commanding Officer at the Training Station.

While one group of the Newport Tercentenary Commission handled plans for Settlers' Day, other groups are at work on a Memorial Day program, the "'Lection Day" celebration May 23.

Governor's Wife Speaks for Him In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—Mrs. Raymond E. Baldwin, the State's "First Lady," made Connecticut history and shattered precedent when she substituted for her husban, the Governor, and delivered in his stead the address which he was scheduled to make before 2,000 delegates attending the forty-third annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs here.

When the pressure of unexpected official business detained Governor Baldwin in Hartford Thursday, his wife deserted her kitchen for the rostrum to present his prepared speech on "What Connecticut Has Done for Democracy" before the clubwomen, marking the first time in the history of Connecticut that the wife of a Governor has ever stepped into her husband's shoes to act as a minister without portfolio.

Weather Predicions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening this afternoon and tonight, possibly with light rain tonight, lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; Sunday generally fair, becoming somewhat warmer; moderate to fresh northeasterly to north winds. Possibly strong off Cape Cod.

Rhode Island: Light rain tonight, generally fair, slightly warmer Sunday.

Connecticut: Cloudy with light rain on the coast tonight, Sunday generally fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with light rain nthe east portion tonight. Sunday generally fair and slightly warmer.

Maine: Cloudy on the coast, generally fair in the interior tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer Sunday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast shifting to north winds, strong on the southeastern New England coast. Overcast followed by generally fair Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	35	New Orleans	62	62
Bermuda	72	68	New York	48	44
Chicago	42	40	Norfolk	48	48
Denver	46	46	Philadelphia	44	44
Helena	52	46	St. Louis	46	44
Kansas City	48	48	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	44	44
Miami	76	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 29.
B—Minimum, April 28.

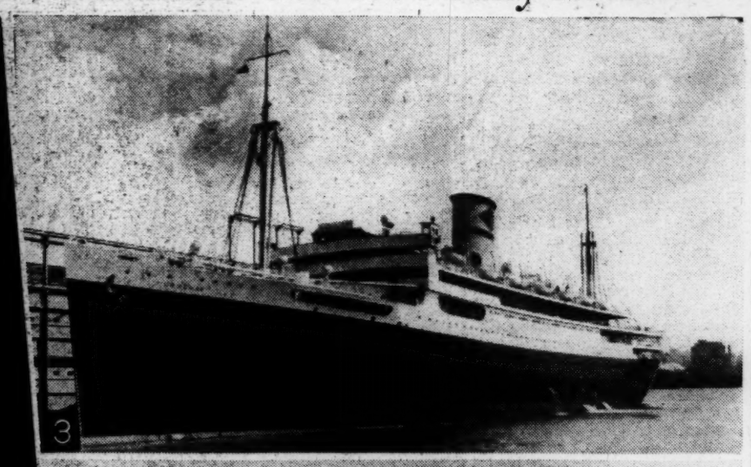
High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:44 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
*Sunday, 9:10 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
*Sunday, 9:40 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
*Monday, 10:08 a. m.; height 10.19 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:10 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 8:11 a. m. Sunday.
*Daylight Saving Time.

Boston Waterfront and Harbor Prove There Are No Barnacles on Port's Salty Record

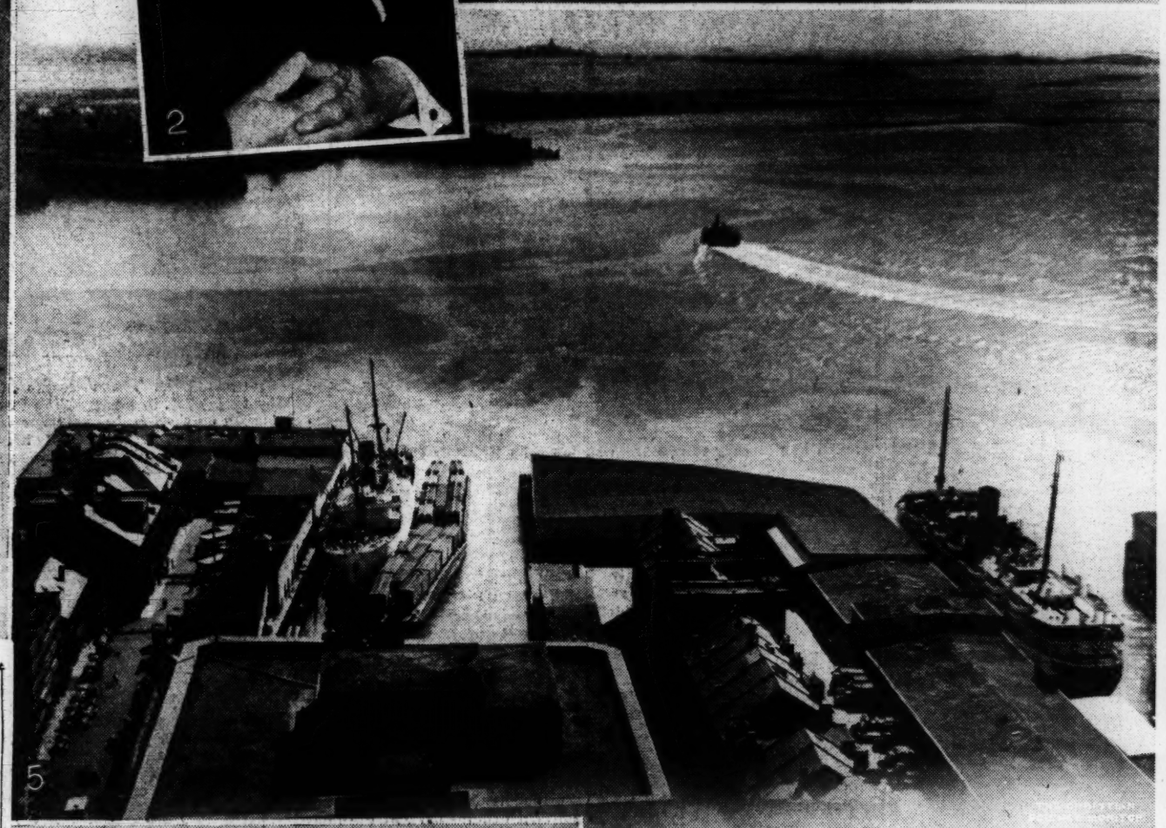
1

2

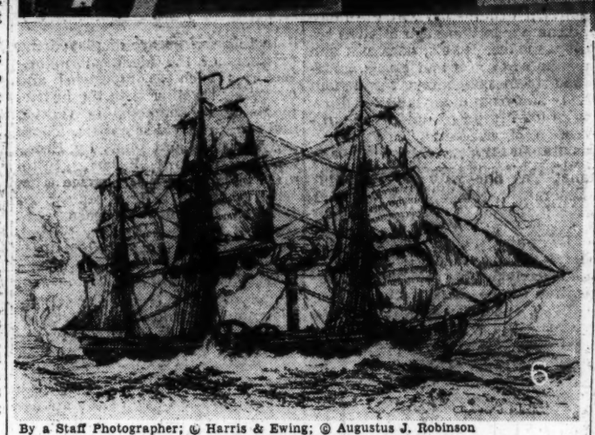


3

4



5



6

By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing; © Augustus J. Robinson

Some Maritime Day Activities

1. Lifeboat crew ready for Boston harbor race. 2. Frank S. Davis, "Dad" of Boston observance of Maritime Day. 3. Steamer Uruguay, a typical modern passenger and cargo steamer of the American merchant marine. 4. One of Boston's fireboats throwing seven streams of harbor water into the air, as will be done Maritime Day. 5. Boston Harbor from the Custom House tower, looking toward East Boston. This is the area through which the marine parade will proceed on Maritime Day. It is also part of the course for the lifeboat races. 6. The old steamboat Savannah, first vessel with steam ever to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Boston Makes Salty Plans

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred and fifty Greater Boston men, representing every line of endeavor that smacks of the sea—many of them descendants of old New England shipmasters—are perfecting plans for the greatest maritime celebration in the long history of the Port of Boston.

It is the Boston observance of National Maritime Day—May 22—but which will be held on Sunday, May 21, in commemoration of the sailing in 1819 of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

It was on May 22, 120 years ago, that Capt. Moses Rogers, in command of the steamer packet Savannah, made the following entry in the log of his vessel: "At 7 a. m. got steam up, winded ship, and hove up the anchor. At 9 a. m., started with the steam from Savannah." And thus was started a history-making voyage from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, Eng.

A centure or more passed after that now famous voyage was started and completed, during which ocean transportation was completely revolutionized. Sail gave way to steam; paddle wheels to propellers.

Honored by Congress

And then an Act of Congress set aside May 22 as National Maritime Day, in recognition of the Savannah—proud monument to Yankee skill and enterprise—and its accomplishment.

Boston, the birthplace of the American merchant marine, and for years the greatest seaport of the North American Continent, with its one-time fleet of more than 500 ships, its fine clippers and intrepid navigators, was receptive to the idea of National Maritime Day.

But it was the initiative of Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in arranging a fitting observance of the feat of the 100-foot craft which had been built for a sailing packet in the New York-Havre trade that definitely put Maritime Day in the class of a "Boston institution."

Last year, Mr. Davis organized the Committee of 150, embracing shipping men, merchants, bankers, Government officials, civic interests, newspaper men, and port organizations, and arranged an "open house" day for the Port of Boston. Unusual as the celebration was, Mr. Davis saw far greater opportunities for its future. He arranged to make the Committee permanent. Today it is functioning efficiently in a determined effort to make the coming event the greatest of its kind.

A Parade of Ships

A marine pageant is in prospect for the benefit of thousands of persons who are expected to be attracted to Boston's waterfront. A floating parade to include all types of vessels is to be followed by lifeboat races from merchant ships, the Coast Guard, the pilots, Sea Scouts and fishing vessels. Boston fireboats are to display the power of their water guns, throwing great streams of salt water, pumped from the harbor, high in the air. Diving exhibitions and acrobatic flying by airplanes, as well as band concerts are planned.

Piers along the waterfront and ships that are in port on May 21 will "dress up" with flags, pennants, and bunting. Visitors will be welcomed at an "open-house" as part of the observance.

The whole thing is based on events that began in 1818 when a keel was laid at Corlear's Hook, N. Y., for a 100-foot vessel. That was a common enough event in those days but before it was launched, Capt. Moses Rogers who had been associated with Robert Fulton and Robert L. Stevens, in commanding several of the early steamboats, noticed the craft on the stocks.

It made an impression on this seafaring man who envisaged a career for the vessel as a steamboat. Through his efforts Scarborough & Isaacs, a wealthy shipping firm in Savannah, Ga., was induced to buy the craft, and fit it with engines. When ready for sea, the 350-ton craft stood the owners about $50,000 which, in those days, was a heavy price. Even the famed clipper ship Rainbow which yielded a 200 per cent profit on its first voyage, had cost only half that amount.

The Savannah was never a financial success. But it did mark an epoch in ocean transportation, which, as the years passed, resulted in the floating palaces of today—craft that cross the Atlantic in a little more than three days, burning oil instead of coal, and without a yard of canvas for sails.

Detachable Paddle Wheels

On that historic voyage, the wheels were unshipped barely two hours atfer the craft left Tybee Light astern, not far from Savannah, and canvas was unfurled.

The skipper was both captain and engineer. The voyage to Liverpool took 29 days and 11 hours, during which the engine had run a total of 80 hours. Fuel taken along on that voyage consisted of 70 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood. When approaching the Irish coast, the King's cutter Kite sighted the Savannah, and the crew thought it wast a craft on fire. The Kite is said to have chased the Savannah a whole day, finally dropping a shot over the Savannah's bow to stop the smoking vessel.

Pay Contribution Edict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 29—Some 4,000 employees of the City of Worcester have been warned by Mayor William A. Bennett to sign the 10 per cent pay contribution blanks that will be distributed next week, or face the prospect of more "drastic and permanent" consequences through a revision of the City Ordinances.

The warning was interpreted as being aimed principally at policemen and firemen, whose pay is set by ordinance, because of the reports that they intended to sign the reduced pay rolls under protest, the same as they did in 1932 with a voluntary pay cut.

Such a protest, according to a Worcester District Court ruling, entitles them to be reimbursed the deducted amounts if they see fit to take the necessary action.

The Mayor also gave municipal employees something else to think about through a notice sent to all department heads ordering them to retire all employees under their jurisdiction who are 60 years of age and over.

Dramatization of Lucy Stone Lights a Daughter's Career

When the curtain goes up at the opening of the play, "Lucy Stone," May 9, at the Copley Theater, probably the happiest person in the audience will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, distinguished suffragist and author of "Lucy Stone—Pioneer," a biography of her mother, on which the play is based.

Miss Blackwell, now living in retirement in Cambridge, said with undisguised enthusiasm that she is looking forward to the performance of Mrs. Maud Wood Park's play as one of the "happiest times of my life"—a useful life which already has been crowded with interesting, historic, and important events.

From childhood, Miss Blackwell was reared in an atmosphere of suffrage and civic work. Her mother—to quote her—was "the morning star of the woman's rights movement," lecturing for the cause from 1847 to 57 throughout the country. She headed the call for the First National Woman's Rights Convention. She converted Susan B. Anthony and also Julia Ward Howe, who in 1868 became President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

There are many "firsts" in Lucy Stone's family, Miss Blackwell explained. Her mother was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree, when she was graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1847. She was the first married woman to make an issue of keeping her maiden name after marriage; hence was known as Mrs. Lucy Stone rather than Mrs. Henry B. Blackwell. A woman today who prefers to retain her maiden name upon marriage is still known as a "Lucy Stoner."

Miss Blackwell added that one of her mother's sisters-in-law, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, was the first woman in modern times to take a medical degree, while another, the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell—as she has written in "Lucy Stone—Pioneer"—was the first woman in the world to be ordained as a minister. Thus Lucy Stone was in close touch with a movement which had opened the "learned professions" to women.

Miss Blackwell is known for more than her contributions to the woman's rights movement. She has brought to the American people translations and English renderings of many foreign writings, mostly poems. It was through her Association with her mother, and her father, in the early organization of the Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom that she was led into the appreciation of Russian poetry, and thence into English verse renderings of translations made by her friends.

Recalling her college days at Boston University, Miss Blackwell modestly told how she was elected President of her sophomore class, which she still considers "one of the greatest honors I have ever had."

Miss Blackwell is better known as a biographer than a poet. In 1917 she edited "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," the life and letters of Catherine Breshkovsky. For a time the book was one of the six "best sellers." "Lucy Stone—Pioneer," the biography of her mother, came out in 1930. Years ago she compiled, in collaboration with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Lucy E. Anthony, "The Yellow-Ribbon Speaker," a book of woman suffrage readings and recitations.

Living in Cambridge in the utmost simplicity, Miss Blackwell, characteristically, is surrounded by books and newspapers. Even though she has seen the realization of her efforts to establish woman suffrage, still today she is interested in the welfare of women.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"Patience," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:15.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. (Last day).

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Fast and Loose." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Stagecoach," featuring John Wayne, George Bancroft and Claire Trevor. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "St. Louis Blues," featuring Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 5, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery.

Fine Arts—
Mia Slavenska in "Ballerina." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood." 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend." 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Also "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." Also Joe E. Brown in "Flirting With Fate." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "The Kid from Texas." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also Franchot Tone and Myrna Loy in "Man Proof." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Out West with the Hardys," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Craig's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Fenway: 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," featuring Lynn Bari and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman." 9:55 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Stage: Johnny Woods, Earl Le Vere with Helen Ware, and the Virginians. 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor and Loretta Young. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Out West with the Hardys," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Love is News," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young.

Normandie—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 3:24, 6:47, 9:45. Also "Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 10:33 a. m., 1:56, 5:19, 8:42.

South Station Theater—
Lowell Thomas Tour "To New Zealand." Robert Benchley in "An Hour for Lunch." "Small Town Idol." "The Story of Alfred Noble," latest news reels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Chico." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward and Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 555, 8:50. Tomorrow: W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." Also "Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Gloria Stuart.

Uptown—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix and Lucille Ball. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Midnight," featuring Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner, and Mary Clare. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:20, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:10, 8:50.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—
Concert by the Male Chorus of the University of Oslo, Norway. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Steinert Hall—
Viola and piano recital. Ruth Culbertson, pianist, and Harry Welcome, violist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Robert Charles Topping, tenor. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Metropolitan Singers for the benefit of the Metropolitan Singers' charities. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Alan Reed Tokman, Carl Lamson, accompanist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Armenian music by the Choir of the St. James Armenian Apostolic Church of Watertown. Deran S. Dinilian, director. Marie Arakian, soprano. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tension Grows In Picketing Oil Tankers

Meanwhile final settlement of fuel truck drivers' strike in Boston appears near.

With final settlement of the Greater Boston fuel truck drivers' strike apparently close today, tension increased in Everett where National Maritime Union pickets cotinued to attempt to prevent men or supplies from reaching tied-up oil tankers.

Coal truckmen seemed nearly ready to follow the example of the fuel oil truck drivers, who have already returned to work, when representatives of the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, Local 68, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, tentatively accepted last night recommendations of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. These recommendations will be submitted for ratification at a union meeting tomorrow morning.

At Everett yesterday police responded to a riot call at the Colonial Beacon Oil Company docks when a brick was thrown through the windshield of one of several cars taking men and supplies to the tanker H. H. Rogers through a line of about 150 pickets. One man was arrested on charges of throwing a missile in a public street and of malicious destruction of property.

According to Thomas McGowan, agent of the National Maritime Union, the police carried drawn revolvers as well as riot clubs. Attorney Max Lustig of New York, of the office of William L. Standish, General Counsel for the union, declared that affidavits are being prepared showing that police interfered with peaceful picketing. These affidavits, he said will be submitted to Governor Saltonstall and United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon and a complaint will be submitted to the Civil Liberties Division of the Department of Justice in Washington.

Mayor Stresses Special Need Of Planting Trees

More significance should be attached to Arbor Day this year than ever before, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston declared today. In order to offset to a small degree the tremendous damage caused by the September hurricane, he appealed to all Boston residents to plant new trees and shrubbery today.

Locations where the Mayor will plant trees today are Commonwealth Avenue near Dartmouth Street, Arlington Street near the entrance to the Public Garden, in the Public Garden near the White Memorial, and on the Boston Common near the Brewer Fountain.

The Field and Forest Club will observe Arbor Day by visiting the Virginia Wood Section of the Middlesex Fells where 1,000 four-year-old hemlock trees, donated by the Club last week, have been planted by the Metropolitan District Commission employees under the direction of Captain Rogers of the Fells and his forester, Mr. Wade.

Daylight Saving

By a Staff Artist

Americans will forgo more than 30,000,000 hours of sleep tonight as clocks in Massachusetts and 14 other States move ahead one hour as Daylight Saving Time goes into effect officially at 2 a. m. The "saved" hours will be withdrawn for use in extra slumber on the night in September when Standard Time returns.

Railroads and Airlines serving Boston will continue to operate on Standard Time through the summer season, but coastwise steamship lines will run on Daylight Saving Time.

Other States in which Daylight Saving Time is used throughout the State or in some sections only, are New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Georgia, Idaho and Delaware.

N. H. Blacksmith Closes His Shop For Anvil at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCESTOWN, N. H., April 28—A blacksmith who—when the sound of norses passing by his shop became few and far between—turned to forging out fancy iron work such as hinges, candle holders, and latches, has shut up shop and hung a sign on his shop door. "Closed for two years. Gone to the 'World of Tomorrow.'"

The sinewy C. P. Trufant, whose bright red cap and somewhat neglected shop are well remembered by those who have seen him at work and have come to buy his products, is to ply his trade at the New York World Fair.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1939

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Philharmonic Novelties

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Unfamiliar music has been very much to the fore these days. John Barbirolli and the Philharmonic-Symphony set this late April fashion on the evening of the twentieth, and daily thereafter through the twenty third, Carnegie Hall resounded to the more or less new. Mr. Barbirolli's initiatory offering of the sort was a so-called "Concerto Grosso," in D minor, transcribed by Val Coffey, once of the Philadelphia Orchestra, now of the Detroit Symphony, from a sonata for two violins and bass by the English eighteenth-century organist, composer, and editor, William Boyce. It had never been played in New York before.

Mr. Coffey has done his transcribing well, and the resulting "Concerto Grosso" makes a pleasing, if not particularly important, addition to the orchestral repertory. The "concertino" in this version comprises two violins and one cello, thus preserving Boyce's original trio, and the orchestral complement is scored for woodwind and strings. Especially good in effect are the opening Andante and the ensuing Allegro moderato.

On April 22 Mr. Barbirolli treated his audience to the first performance anywhere of "Three Moods" for orchestra, with two-piano obbligato, by Otto Cesana. The piano parts were played by Ignace Strasfogel and Boris Kogan. This work proved to be, in its way, which is rather that of Broadway, very expert. In fact, there were listeners who found it no whit inferior to Gershwin's much lauded productions.

⁂

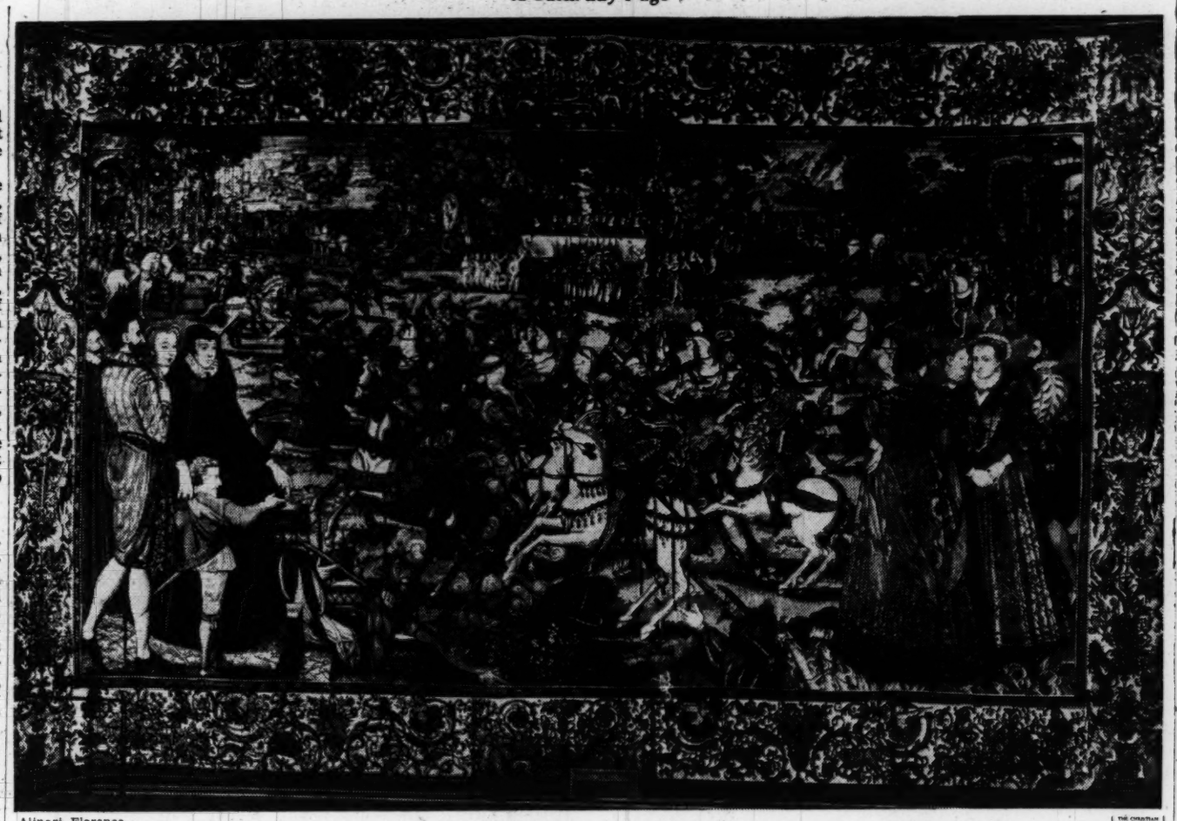
The novelty of April 23 was a suite for string orchestra by Arcady Dubensky, of the Philharmonic-Symphony violins, entitled "Anno 1600." This was a "first time in the United States." Mr. Dubensky himself has said that here he has aimed at writing such music as a monk might have written in a seventeenth-century monastery, and it may freely be admitted that, in spite of an occasional harmony that skips the centuries, the composer has succeeded very well. Again a pleasing, if not highly important, addition to the current repertory.

At the same concert were heard Beethoven's Violin Concerto, bringing forward once more Adolf Busch as soloist, and a repetition of Schubert's C major Symphony, which Mr. Barbirolli, following a tendency very much in vogue, treats with conspicuous liberty of tempo. Mr. Busch, who had taken part here in the Beethoven Concerto some little time ago, again performed his task with the greatest of seriousness and a style classically correct. He is to be thanked, too, for not rushing the Finale. There was little, however, of the poetry or the beauty of tone that several violinists have proved to us become this work greatly.

⁂

Most rigorously novel of all, though, was the Hindemith program which engaged the attention of an audience at the Town Hall on the evening of April 23, when Mr. Hindemith himself participated now as violist, now as pianist. Except for a quintet for woodwind composed 17 years ago, the compositions were all more or less recent, one being a sonata for viola and piano hardly a month old. The generous program made known also a piano sonata for four hands and a quartet for violin, cello, clarinet, and piano, as well as "Wahre Liebe," a new addition to a group of short choral pieces, admirably sung on this occasion by the Motet Singers.

Indeed, the choruses brought a welcome human note into a concert that in large part seemed academic and dry. Nobody would attempt to deny Mr. Hindemith's enormous learning and technical skill, but it would take more than one hearing to persuade some listeners that there is much else in these recent compositions, except for the choral pieces. As it was, the relatively early quintet impressed as the most individual and genuinely worth-while of the instrumental works.



Alinari, Florence

Tapestry from the series of Catherine de' Medici and Henry III, of France, preserved in the Uffizi Gallery, and shown in the Exhibition of Medicean treasures at the Palazzo Medici (formerly the Palazzo Riccardi), Florence. The tapestry was woven in Brussels about 1588, and was probably drawn from sketches by François Clouet's pupil, François Quesnel. It represents a tournament given at Fontainebleau by Henry III, in honor of the Polish Ambassador. Queen Catherine is seen on the left, between her son-in-law Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV of France) and her daughter Marguerite Queen of Navarre.

Medicean Treasures in Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

A magnificent Medicean exhibition, organized by the Municipality with the co-operation of the Italian Government, and opened by the Prince of Piedmont on April 1, constitutes a worthy tribute from the City of Florence to this illustrious and powerful family, which for more than 300 years so strongly influenced the city's destinies and enriched its patrimony of art and learning.

In the Palazzo Medici, built by Michelozzo in the middle of the fifteenth century for Cosimo the Elder, has been brought together a wealth of portraits, pictures, prints, tapestries, sculptures, manuscripts, books and business and political documents. On the more intimate side there are family correspondence, jewels, ceramics and examples of arts and crafts, gathered from collections throughout Italy and from other lands. All has been co-ordinated under the direction of D. Nello Tarchiani so as to illustrate, document and synchronize the many-sided and widespread relationships and activities of the Medici family.

⁂

Beginning with genealogical, heraldic and other documentary and iconographic material illustrative of the descent and ramifications of the family, the successive rooms display their history, acts and environment, and present the architects and artists who built their palaces, villas, and the monumental buildings with which they enriched the city. In the first section the rooms are devoted to Lorenzo 'il Magnifico, to the Medici popes, Catherine de' Medici, and other outstanding members of the senior line. Magnificent portraits have been brought together from the various galleries and Medicean villas, from Vienna and other sources (including the fine Clouet portrait of Catherine de' Medici and four of her children, lent from the Castle Howard collection in England).

Subsequent rooms are devoted to the younger Grand-Ducal line, with special emphasis, in this vast field, on Cosimo (first Grand Duke); Maria, Queen of France, and the last of the line, Anna Maria Ludovica, Electress Palatine, who bequeathed the priceless art and bibliographic treasures of the family to the City of Florence, to be preserved in perpetuity "for the benefit of the public of all nations."

⁂

In this section are displayed the products of the Medicean manufactories such as tapestries and ceramics; together with the instruments and documents of Galileo and other natural scientists. There are portraits and busts by Bronzino, Sustermans, Vasari, Cellini and other artists of the period. This series of works includes relics from Benozzo Gozzoli's frescoed portraits of the contemporary Medici, in the guise of the Magi and their retinue, on the chapel walls, to the great portrait by Raphael of Leo X and his cousin Giulio (later Pope Clement VII), and Botticelli's magnificent portrait-picture of the Magi and "Pallas." Also to be seen is the Farnese Cup, and many rich and lovely jewels. Among the documents are those of the Medici to banks in England and other lands, and papers relating to the Pazzi conspiracy, together with childish letters from Lorenzo de' Medici's little son Piero.

The exhibit will remain open throughout the spring and summer.

The Stratford Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

This year's Shakespeare Festival opened on April 3, and will be continued until Sept. 16 or 23. The start, as usual, was quiet, with attendances a little below normal.

Nevertheless, the two or three weeks which precede the first strong flow of visitors to the Birthday Commemoration are useful to the company, because they provide a comparatively quiet time during which the players—and the stage-hands—can settle down, polish their acting and diction, and develop the necessary team work, after rehearsals which are often limited to one week, or little more, for each play; and which are made the more exacting by the further fact that the five plays to be produced during the first two weeks—"The Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "King Richard III," "Othello," and "Twelfth Night"—are presided over by five different producers, namely Messrs. Komisarjevsky, Baliol Holloway, Eden Payne, and Robert Atkins, with, lastly, Miss Irene Hentschel.

⁂

This device of multiplying producers is, however, on the whole, a wise move on the part of the management, because it enables them to spread their net much more widely, and to rope into it playgoers who, in common with the producers, have the most divergent views concerning the production of Shakespeare's plays. For instance, two of the producers named above, Messrs. Baliol Holloway and Robert Atkins, are strictly traditional in their methods, and interpret each play so straightforwardly that some of the younger school will not hesitate to call their methods old-fashioned; whereas Mr. Komisarjevsky permits himself the utmost license in handling a Shakespearean play, especially those parts of it which he regards as dramatically weak. Of him, therefore, the orthodox school say: "All this may be very amusing, but it is not Shakespeare!"

Thus regarded, the two opening comedies, which I saw, were most illuminating, as played by a company that included one new leading man, Mr. Alec Clunes, and a number of actors whose names are familiar to London playgoers and to frequenters of the Memorial Theater. The "Shrew," as presented by Komisarjevsky, provided as pictorial and lively—not to say extravagant—a start to the season as could possibly be wished for by any modernist.

⁂

Dressing his characters in the brilliantly fantastic manner of the Commedia dell' Arte, with something of Molière (Charles II) costumes thrown in, he gave us a series of gorgeous stage pictures, through which the actors mimed and spoke, sometimes in the concerted, stylized manner of the dell' Arte technique—including false noses, bumps, falls, stammering, and every other kind of horse-play—at other times with straight realism according to the character or the moment. Among the "straight" players was Mr. Clunes, whose Petruchio, as also Miss Vivienne Bennett's Katharine—both excellent of their kind—might have come from an orthodox production of 20 years ago.

But it is with the rendering of Sly—in whom the Russian producer's keen eye saw abundant opportunity—that the greatest liberties are taken, with the whole-hearted co-operation of Mr. Jay Laurier, who was given plenty of rope, and thankfully used it all. Sly's part, thus conceived, became a leading one; and since his allotted words are relatively few they were multiplied by granting him permission to repeat—with his own interpretation, and illustrative business—the closing cue lines of the previous speaker. Sly further indulged toward the close, in a song and dance, with chorus complete, and finally played an epilogue scene, written somewhat on the lines of Bottom's. "I have had a most rare vision." I was not surprised when a well-known actor, sitting in front of me, turned, at the fall of the curtain, and asked: "Shall we call for the author?" Yet the evening, however un-Shakespearean, was undeniably entertaining.

⁂

On the following night, the management put on, by way of complete contrast, an orthodox, traditional production by Baliol Holloway of "As You Like It," which also was thoroughly enjoyable; even though Miss Vivienne Bennett, the Rosalind, hardly possesses either the spontaneous gaiety and vivacity or the range of vocal power to fit her fully for the part. Miss Bennett is, however, a well-graced and pleasing actress; and the same may be said of her Orlando, Mr. Geoffrey Keen, whose wrestling scene with Charles (Mr. Trevor Howard) was a quite thrilling incident. Messrs. John Laurie and James Dale were admirable as Jaques and the banished Duke; but the Touchstone of Mr. Jay Laurier, though clever and entertaining, was, to my thinking, too slow in speech—too too much the clown and not nearly enough the courtier.

Percy Allen

Youth and Adventure

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last two programs of the Royal Philharmonic Society's one hundred and twenty-seventh season included two contemporary works: Walton's Symphony in B flat and Bartók's Suite for Strings, Percussion and Celesta. Another interesting item was a symphony, unrecorded in any biography or list of works, written when Bizet was a student at the Conservatoire.

The freshness and innocence of youth are always charming and the efforts of the very young composer of talent—even when he is immensely solemn about them—have something of the quality that delights us in kittens, lambs, colts, puppies, and perhaps even the baby hippopotamus. No talent, however great, quite recaptures the bloom of youth. Bizet's symphony is charming and gay, full of fresh, spontaneous melody, and although the development of his material is lamb-like in its innocence, the listener can already detect the future experimenter in orchestral timbres. The work is animated by a rhythmical life that is seldom found, for example, in the early efforts of Anglo-Saxon composers, and the genuine beauty of the slow movement aroused a strong desire to hear it again.

⁂

Whether by design or chance, another youthful work was included in the same program—Mozart's Symphony No. 29 in A (K. 201) written when the composer was 19. Here again genius casts its shadow before. But we were on more familiar ground. As with Bizet, youth was served by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra with a performance that might tempt the toughest of critics to adjectival extravagance.

At the penultimate concert William Walton, still a young composer, served himself less well in the performance of his impressive Symphony in B flat. Summoned to the desk at short notice, he had perhaps necessarily to confine himself to safety-first directions. The result was a loss of scale in which violence played too big a part. One overheard a listener say on leaving Queens Hall, "There was so much noise I couldn't hear what he was saying and after a time I didn't care." It was not so bad as that, but the work, a tricky one to play, lost its true proportions and dynamics. The London Philharmonic Orchestra is a sensitive instrument, and the more responsive an instrument is, the greater the demand on the technique of its player. If in this case the conductor fell short of the composer, the noise of the applause at the end easily rivalled the noise already made by the orchestra.

⁂

Bartók's Suite, at the final concert, was sandwiched rather queerly between the two juvenile symphonies mentioned above. Here is an example of "this modern stuff" much further removed from the classical tradition than is Walton's work, which for all its harmonic idiom is at any rate classical in design. The suite, completed in 1936, has four movements and is scored for two groups of strings (each complete in itself), xylophone, celesta, harp and piano (two hands and four hands). In the percussion are to be found pedal-timpani, bass drum, two side-drums, cymbals and song.

The first movement, an andante tranquillo, is a strictly but oddly constructed fugue. The entries are made alternately a fifth above and a fifth below the subject in the key of A. The twelfth entry completes the circle of fifths and reaches the remote key of E flat. Long before then the listener has lost his way in the maze of sound, which has become black-board music, and hears only the confused effect of the whole, which may or may not be a preparation for the strange regions of intricate rhythms and exotic color in which we find ourselves a little later. Bartók has here entered the door opened by Stravinsky in "Les Noces."

⁂

For the not too sophisticated listener the work is rather like a fantastic musical dream. The opening fugue starts staidly enough but soon begins to behave as, outside a dream, no respectable fugue should. Then to the astonished ear it seems to escape the control of the composer and, impelled by its own movement, runs on and on until it has passed the boundaries of sound. One has never heard such an excessively complicated musical noise.

But still more surprising, the listener soon finds himself present at an Arabian Nights' entertainment of the ear. Primitive, irregular rhythms beat, the orchestra shimmers with color iridescent and evanescent, in which the thematic material appears and disappears. We have been carried by a musical magic carpet to the immemorial East, an East which has acquired all the aesthetic sophistication of the West.

The vivid, metallic color faded out, the fantastic rhythms ceased, and one awoke with a start to find oneself still in prosaic, familiar Queens Hall. A strange but singularly attractive dream of musical adventure. Perhaps the only people who were glad when it ended were—one nearly said "Caliph"—Sir Thomas Beecham and his attendants. Musically for them the adventure was not without its perils.

The Nude and the Stage in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Paintings by old and modern masters have been recently collected here to illustrate two theme exhibitions, one devoted to the nude, the other to the stage. The idea in either case involved an assumption now fairly current in the art galleries that whereas works of art may afford great pleasure without literary implications their attractions may be measurably increased by means of a popular label.

This idea seems to have been thoroughly validated by the "Classics of the Nude" exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries. The display consists of 28 paintings and two drawings, borrowed for the most part from prominent collections. The works represent many periods and schools, ranging in fact from Pollaiuolo and other Italians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to the modern Picasso.

The Renaissance is represented for example not only by Titian, Pollaiuolo and Tintoretto, but by such lesser masters as Dossi and Luini. The German school has its salient masters of the nude in Dürer and Cranach, while the French, beginning with the classical Poussin, is represented in the eighteenth century by Boucher. Prud'hon and others, and through the nineteenth century by classic, romantic and modern masters. There are for instance nudes by Corot, Millet, Courbet, Degas, Cézanne, Renoir, and Gauguin.

⁂

Of these artists one of the most impressive is Tintoretto, who has two large canvases, the dramatic "Venus and Mars" from the Chicago Art Institute, showing Venus glorified in a landscape of remarkable richness of forms and colors and the powerful "Lucretia and Tarquinius." Depicting the classic tragedy somewhat in Tintoretto's Michelangelesque vein, the latter picture shows prodigious vitality in its human forms as well as sweeping movement and force of design.

Another early Italian subject of importance is the "Circe" by Dossi, an artist rare in this country. Contrasting with the turbulent drama of Tintoretto, the theme is relatively idyllic and gentle. Instead of flinging his figures in bold perspective across the canvas, Dossi painted his nude retreating within a woodland which is occupied by animals and birds. Not only is it a delightfully imaginative composition, but one of the most appealing in its rich, lambent coloring and poetic, Giorgionesque mood.

⁂

The second theme show of the month, "The Stage," involved a little of many things relating to the theater, past and present, and revealed the defects as well as the advantages of such complex exhibitions. Ranging from important paintings to minor paintings and drawings, this exhibition, held at the Seligmann Galleries, lacked harmony and complete justification of its thesis. The glamour of the stage was lost, at least temporarily, in several places, in theatrical frou-frou, an instance being Salvadore Dali's sketch of Harpo Marx.

There were several excellent ballet girls, however, by Degas on display, and one of the finest oils by Mary Cassatt, whose figure subject, "At the Opera," was a major attraction. The show boasted of two remarkable eighteenth-century canvases, which more than a little tended to justify the promise of the exhibition. One was Lancret's delightful scene from the opera, "Les Indes Galantes," and Watteau's elegant but rather stilted stage scene, "The French Comedians." Lautrec, Renoir, Forain, and Daumier were other artists well represented, and there was a gallery of American portraits of actors and actresses, including Speicher's "Katharine Cornell" and Luks' "Otis Skinner." Confused and informal as it appeared to be, the exhibition nevertheless captured the imagination and proved extremely interesting to many.

C. B.

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is concluding its fifty-eighth season this week with a program divided between French composers and the Brahms of the Symphony in C minor. The French works chosen were Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne," Debussy's "Gigues," and the second orchestral suite from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé."

The season has again been notably successful, and the high standard of performance and interest has been maintained by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Novelties have not been very numerous, nor on the whole very important, though several of them have been rewarding. It is interesting to note that all five of the "first performances" of the year were by American composers, native or adoptive.

Undoubtedly the most important of these was Roy Harris' Third Symphony, which revealed him as having freed himself of the influences which had been too apparent in his work, and won through to an individual musical expression. Edward Burlingame Hill, a composer who has enriched the American symphonic repertory with several impressive works, contributed his first Violin Concerto. The slow movement charmed by its lyricism, its piquant harmonies, and its instrumental colors, but otherwise the work was disappointing.

Nicolai Berezowsky's Toccata, Variations and Finale had the interest of having been written for string quartet and orchestra, and of having the composer, as second violinist of the Coolidge Quartet, take part in the performance. The unusual combination was not so successful in a symphonic work as it might have been in a chamber composition. The two other novelties, Dukelsky's "Dédicaces," for piano and orchestra, with soprano obbligato, and D. S. Smith's Symphony No. 4, I did not hear.

A dozen works were played for the first time in Boston. Of those that I heard, I was impressed particularly by the symphonic interludes from Ernest Bloch's opera, "Macbeth"; Křenek's Second Pianoforte Concerto, and Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony. Bloch's interludes, characteristic of the composer in lyricism, color, and emotional depth, possess also a dramatic quality which rouses a desire to hear the opera from which they are taken. This opera, written 30 years ago in Paris, performed once then, and revived only last year in Naples, was warmly received at its only hearings.

The Křenek concerto is scholarly and well integrated. It marks an advance upon the composer's "Jonny Spielt Auf" and his "Little Symphony." If his musical ideas were as interesting as his technical ability, the new symphony would be an even more important production. Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony is a mixture of good and bad music which leaves the impression that political considerations have interfered with creative expression.

Of the masters, Beethoven led with six performances, Brahms followed with five, and Ernest Bloch as guest conductor led four of his own compositions. Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky and Wagner were represented by three works each.

The orchestra will give its sixth Berkshire Festival at Tanglewood, Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 13. The programs will be made up of works from the repertory.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"Powerful in its implications absorbing as drama." —E. C. Shelburne, The Christian Science Monitor

JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO Th., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

Only ★ ★ ★ ½ ★ Musical in 3 Seasons
HOT MIKADO with BILL ROBINSON "Absolutely unrivaled." — News Staged by Bassard Short
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:40—55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. 55c to $2.20 and Sat. 55c to $2.75 Circle 6-6699 Seats 8 weeks in advance

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL W. 45 St. Ev'gs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune. GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

WARNER BAXTER in "RETURN of the CISCO KID"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. 50th St.

"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter." —Benchley, New Yorker
A REVUE SET TO MUSIC
BEATRICE LILLIE in by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
Evs. 8:40 MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
FARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75

"We guarantee that it will give you the best evening you have had in a long time." —Damon Runyon
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue — COlumbus 5-5474
Evs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
MATINEE WED., THUR. and SAT.—55c to $2.20

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
THE STORY OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
with
Don Ameche Loretta Young
Mon. Thru Thurs. May 1-May 4

BOSTON

WILBUR • MON. EVE. MAY 8 • SEATS NOW
EDDIE DOWLING presents
DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD PLAY
COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR
"THE WHITE STEED"
A COMEDY BY PAUL VINCENT CARROLL
BARRY FITZGERALD • JESSICA TANDY • GEORGE COULOURIS
WORLD'S FAIR PRICES — EVES. 55, 85, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20. MATS. WED. & SAT. 55, 85, 1.10, 1.65. Tax Incl.

FIFTH SPRING CONCERT
TRIAD CHORAL CLUB
Member Employees Associated Clubs
THE TRIOLIANS
MISS JESSIE DODD, Conductor
MILDRED DILLING
HARPIST
JORDAN HALL
THURSDAY, MAY 11
8:30
Seats at Box Office MAY 1
$1.65 $1.10 75c 55c

SYMPHONY HALL
54th SEASON OPENS
WED., May 3 at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER
Conductor
Admission 25c
1st Balcony 50c, 75c, $1
Table Seats $1. No Tax

STEINERT HALL
TOMORROW SUNDAY AFT. at 3:30
VIOLA and PIANO RECITAL
Ruth CULBERTSON | Harry WELCOME
Reserved seats $1.10 and $1.65
Tickets at the Hall (Steinway)

COLONIAL 3 WEEKS ONLY Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS

Today 2:15	Tonight 8:15
"IOLANTHE"	"PATIENCE"

Monday Evening ..... "The Gondoliers"
Tuesday Evening ..... "The Yeomen of the Guard"
Wed. Mat. and Eve. ..... "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"
Thursday Evening ..... "Iolanthe"
Friday Evening ..... "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"
Sat. Mat. and Eve. ..... "The Mikado"

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30 MAT. TODAY
EDDIE DOWLING in "OUR TOWN"
THORNTON WILDER'S PRIZE PLAY
Evs. 55c, 85c, $1.10. Thurs. Mat. 25c, 55c
Sat. Mats. 25c, 55c, 85c. Inc. Tax.

TRANS-LUX Held Over!
Film Alliance of the U.S. Inc. presents THE CHALLENGE
ROBERT DOUGLAS JOAN GARDNER LUIS TRENKER MARY CLARE
A GERMAN FILM U.S.A. Production

BOSTON GARDEN—6 Days
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15, Beginning
MON. Aft'n, MAY 1
RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
RESTYLED in BEAUTY AND SPLENDOR FOR A CHANGING WORLD!
The CHAS. LeMAIRE New Spectacle Supreme
"THE WORLD COMES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR"
GIGANTIC HOST OF TERRIFIC NEW SENSATIONS NEVER BEFORE ON THIS CONTINENT
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $1, plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—FEATURES—2
"Wuthering Heights"
Merle OBERON • Laurence OLIVIER
Also: "THE KID FROM TEXAS"

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
LIFE STORY OF ALFRED NOBEL
ROBT. BENCHLEY • POP. SCIENCE •
NEW ZEALAND • 2 Color CARTOONS •
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

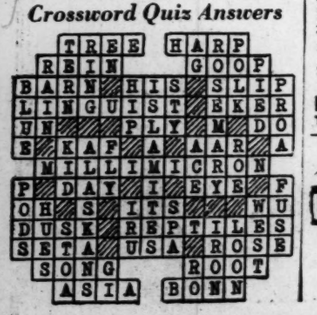
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Charles Laughton
"THE BEACHCOMBER"
Dorothy Lamour—Lloyd Nolan
"ST. LOUIS BLUES"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
Japan—Master of the Orient

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
NEW. NO. 4180
MONDAY, TUESDAY
GEO. BERNARD SHAW'S
PYGMALION
Geo. Sanders, "THE SAINT STRIKES BACK"

Crossword Quiz Answers



Around the Corner—

"Mere Coincidence" — The fact that a centennial dinner was held 100 years after the event it celebrated seems to have struck the Boston University Bureau of Publicity as a little odd. In its "School of Theology Bulletin No. 3" it said:

"Attached is a speech delivered by the Honorable Alf M. Landon at the Centennial Dinner of the Boston University School of Theology held at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, Monday, April 24. By a mere coincidence the date of the dinner coincides with the date on which the Boston University School of Theology was founded one hundred years ago."

Good Shot, Anyway — Wilfred R. Rhodes of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently showed a series of telephone movies in the W. L. Chenery School in Belmont, Mass. He received quite a number of "thank you" letters from boys and girls of the school.

But one boy sent his "regrets" in these words: "I am very sorry that I could not see your pictures, but I hear they were very interesting. I had to stay in my classroom for punishment because I shot a spitball at the light—and I hit it, too!"

Striking Resemblance — Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts both remind Maria Gatica of Santiago, Chile, of her "dear father"—at least so she wrote to each of them, asking for a photograph. Since most people seem to have no difficulty at all in telling them apart there is a possibility that Maria goes more by similarity in executive ability than in mere physical resemblance.

The two Governors are wondering whether this same likeness to Señor Gatica may not have been observed by his daughter in the 46 other State executives.

"Lefty"—And then there's the store down on Boylston Street which used a wax mannequin for weeks . . . which had two left hands. We never did find out whether or not the exhibitors knew about it, but the passing public didn't seem to notice!

No Wired Weather Needed—There may be advantages to living in the world's largest city, but Bostonians have the jump on New Yorkers in at least one respect, judging by information received from the publicity department of the local telephone company. It seems the New York telephone company is now furnishing weather information—but it costs the inquirer the price of a phone call to get it. When local telephone officials were asked if this service would be available in Boston the report came that there was no demand for it since local radio stations furnish such complete and frequent information.

Mounted Police Monkey—Jimmy is the latest addition to the personnel at Boston Police Station No. 16, on Boylston Street. He is not quite certain of his rank, but from all indications he is aiming at a commission in the mounted squad. He hasn't had a chance at the horses yet, but has practiced on the goat. Or perhaps that ride was just by way of initiation.

Jimmy is a small but important monkey, who came to the station several weeks ago as a gift to one of the officers. He has spent the chilly weeks in a cozy cage which is filled with clean straw, raised from the floor, and covered with rugs for additional warmth. But when the warm days come, Jimmy is to have more freedom and a chance to get acquainted with the other members in their stalls, the two midnight-black cats, and the white goat, Billy. Even now he takes a daily promenade under the watchful eye of an officer, and it was on one of these expeditions that he mounted Billy and took an experimental ride. "Did Billy mind?" we asked; and were told, "Billy doesn't mind anything."

Jimmy, a strict vegetarian, loves to shell his own peas, and delights in all kinds of fruit. Offered a chocolate cream, he seems to be under the impression that it is a cocoanut of inferior size, for he scoops out the cream neatly, holding the chocolate shell in his hands.

Job Relief Idea Traced by Lodge

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Senator Lodge (R) of Massachusetts told the Senate President Roosevelt's recommendation that relief funds be distributed on the basis of jobs was practically "word for word from our minority report."

The President requested, in a message to Congress, distribution of relief funds "on the basis of jobs to be provided and not on local basis of funds to be distributed."

Senator Lodge and three other Republican members of the Special Senate Committee investigating relief and unemployment made a similar recommendation recently.

"It would be gratifying to think the President read the minority views of the Republican members," Senator Lodge told the Senate, "but whether he has or not, it is certainly a great thing for the country that he has come in support of them."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Saturdays, 8 p. m., WNBX. 1260kc.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Sunday, April 30

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:30 p. m. — International Institute Hour.
4:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill program.
5:00 p. m.—The Living Bible: "Scenes from the Life of David." Part III.
5:30 p. m.—"The World of Song."
6:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Organ recital, Elisabeth-Marine Harvey.
6:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
7:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
7:15 p. m.—"Songs in the Candlelight."
7:30 p. m.—Home Gardens in America.

For Monday, May 1

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—William Allen White lecture on "How Will the West Survive?"
8:30 p. m.—Bulletin for DX'ers.
9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

Mt. Lebanon View Saved by Action Of Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has just been told by a jury that it must pay $7,797.50 for the preservation of a view and for public safety. Through State Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan, the State took a parcel of land on the top of Lebanon Mountain, in Hancock, where the construction of a roadside stand, begun last year, threatened to shut out one of the most beautiful views in Massachusetts.

As one rounds a curve caused by a steep rocky mass at the right of Route 20 just before entering New York State in Hancock, going west from Pittsfield, one's eye may sweep to the left and downward over the beautiful Lebanon Valley in New York. As the spot is on the main road between Pittsfield and Albany, hundreds of tourists pass through there and many stop to gaze across the valley below them. Accordingly, a group of persons decided this would be a good spot to build a roadside stand.

Interested and public-spirited citizens last year enlisted the good offices of Public Works Commissioner Callahan, who saw in the large stand not only an obstruction to the famous view, but a hazard to automobilists because of the danger of cars that would be expected to park near the stand. Eminent domain proceedings were begun, and the case was finally heard during the past week.

Federal Aid to Education Urged as Need by Dr. Smith

Americans don't count the cost when they prepare an army and navy to defend them from enemies from the outside, yet there are worse enemies than these, Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard University told members of the Boston League of Women Voters last night.

"There are enemies from the inside, enemies that come out of illiteracy and thwarted opportunities, and our democracy must see that we have some proper ammunition to use against these enemies."

Were the 20,000 refugee children to be settled in some sections of America, Dr. Smith said, where there are children of American birth of three and four generations, they would have no opportunities to get an education.

And it is because of these inequalities and insufficiencies of education in America that he would favor passing Senate bill 1305, which, although not perfect, he said, "is by far the best bill ever put before the American Congress." This bill would subsidize education by Federal monies.

Dr. Smith recently assisted in making the Government survey of educational conditions throughout the United States. The results of that survey are soon to appear in "Education in the 48 States." This study confirmed his belief that Federal aid will alone make educational opportunities harmonize with today's needs of a democratic youth. He believes it quite possible to have Federal aid to education without having Federal control of education.

Last night's discussion was a supper meeting of the League of Women Voters at the Hotel Sheraton, and included speakers both in favor and against the bil to federally-support education. Margaret Fitzgerald, Assistant Administrator of the local National Youth Administration, spoke in favor of the bill, and reported that since 1936 1,000,000 school children have been aided by the NYA fund. This has cost the nation about $97,000,000 which is, she remarked, "about the price of a good battleship and is pretty cheap."

Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary of the Teachers Federation, gave as examples of the inequalities in educational opportunities throughout the United States figures showing that the number of years of education varied in different regions from 9½ to 6½, the average expenditure varies per pupil from $135 to $24 (in Massachusetts it is about $100 per pupil), the average salary of teachers ranges from $2,414 to $504. One state is 12 times more able to support a good level of education than another, he said.

Prof. Edward Collier of Boston University and Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager for the Boston School Committee, both warned against possible control from Washington which might in time accompany Federal aid to education.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Penn Relays from Philadelphia	Talk, Jerome Davis	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Philadelphia	Rita Rio's Orchestra	"Youth Meets Government": student quiz on	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "What Price America?": talk: drama	Bob Carter's Orchestra.		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Dance Interlude	"Voting"	Sport program	Sport reports
6:00 News Service	News; weather: music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Harvard Guardian.	Music: baseball	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Dick Tracy": children's sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 Rhythm. Romance	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work":	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Rhythm. Romance	"Jim's Question Bee"	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	Herbert Hadel	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00 Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch;	Program from Dutch Guiana	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	Sari Vela, baritone: concert orchestra	Soprano recital
8:15 Orch.; sketch;	Guiana			"America's Top Bands"
8:30 "Professor Quiz": questions; answers	"Brent House": dramatic series	Variety Show: Neighbor Boys; chorus; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra 'Stars Over Manhattan'	"America's Top Bands"
8:45				"America's Top Bands"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound": comedy: music	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr: soloists;	"Vox Pop": Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	"The Argentines"
9:15 "Saturday Night	vocal groups: "Hoosier	N. E. Federation of	"Sons of Pioneers"	"The Argentines"
9:30 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Men's Glee Clubs	Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:45				Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	World Fair preview	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	"Turn Clocks Ahead"	"The Last Man"	Freddie Fisher's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Swing Symphony Or-	"Gloomchasers": solo-	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 "Opinions"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	chestra	ists; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	News: weather	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Featherstone's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	Network program	Weather Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	The Majestics
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Weather Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	Cooking School
8:45 Circle"	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	Religious service
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15 Loft": news	Bus": children's prgrm	Tom Terriss		Sacred Music
9:30 Aubade for Strings.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments":	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings	Bus": children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalists		Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time: American Art	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Russian Melodies"	Piano soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious Service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Music of Today"	"Concert Miniatures"		Lithuanian program
11:00 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Guitar solos	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:15 Service	News; weather; Journal	"Chimney House": sk.		"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	"Romance Melodies":	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Manner"
11:45 Service	quartet	soloists; orchestra		The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Program Previews.	or.: Erno Rapee, con-	Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	ductor; Ossy Renardy,	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	violinist	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays": Lennox	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Robinson's "The White-	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30 People's Choral	Headed Boy"; Burns	News Service	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Union	Mantle, commentator	"The Kidoodlers"	World Fair Comment	Portuguese Hour
2:00 N. Y. World's Fair	Magic Key: Jarmila	Official Opening of New	Official Opening of New	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Opening: President	Novotna, soprano; or.	York World's Fair:	York World's Fair:	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Roosevelt; Gov.	Official Opening of New	Pres. Roosevelt; Gov.	Pres. Roosevelt; Gov.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Lehman; others	York World's Fair:	Lehman; others	Lehman; others	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic Symphony	Pres. Roosevelt; Gov.	"Sunday Drivers": soloists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 Orchestra; John	Lehman; others		Drama and music	"Clef Club Boys"
3:30 Barbirolli, con-	"Festival of Music": M.	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Studio speaker
3:45	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	"Sweet Music"
4:00 ducting; Rudolf	"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	"Revue in Miniature"	"America's Top Bands"
4:15 Serkin, pianist;	"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	"Revue in Miniature"	"America's Top Bands"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest"	Marjorie Posselt's violin
4:45 commentator	"Tapestry Musicale"	dramatization	"Haven of Rest"	ensemble
5:00 Organ recital	"First in Peace—Our	"Music for Listening":	Religious Hour	"Moods in Music": so-
5:15 "Just Dogs"	First President": sk.	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Religious Hour	prano; piano duo
5:30 Ben Bernie and	Gardner Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Dramatization
5:45 All the Lads	Studio speakers	Bee	Religious Hour	"The Argentines"
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Musical Steelmakers":	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Speaker; music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": com-	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	edy: vocalist: orch.	Variety songs	Jan Garber's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	News Service	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Music of the Masters"
7:15 informal discussion	News from Washington	vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Music of the Masters"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	Radio Guild Dramas:	"Bandwagon": Isham	"Melodic Strings"	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama: music	"Paris Evening"	Jones' Orchestra	Sports talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Dance Hour":	NBC Orchestra: Hans	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson;	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15 M. Malneck and	Steinberg, conductor		Air: "America's Farm	Variety program
8:30 W. Herman's Or-	NBC Orchestra: Hans	D. Lamour; Humphrey	Problems"; Sens. Lucas;	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 chestras; songs	Steinberg, conductor	Bogart; E. E. Horton	Frazier; Smith	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer; Helen Wood	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Swingsters"
9:15 Hour: Symphony	in "Broadway Miracle"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Don Meredith's Orch.
9:30 Orchestra; World's	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45 Fair comment	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Robert Benchley's	Prince Olav, Norway	The Circle: Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:15 Variety Program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tibbett; Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 "Deep River Boys"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carroll; Owen Davis,	"Good Will Hour"	"College Variety"
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Jr.; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"College Variety"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather	News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
11:15 Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	Italian program
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Sports: weather; tides
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Pages from the Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama: music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Weather: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Hits and Encores"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Hits and Encores"	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue': stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam." songs	Italian string music	Sports: weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Dave Ballentine, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	International Comment
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Don Artiste, pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading": dramatization	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Manhattan Melodies":	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Valiant Lady": sk.	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs		Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Legion Auxiliary	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
3:15 Curtis Institute of	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 Music Orchestra;	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
3:45 S. Barber, cond.	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light"	Giants baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Nat'l Crochet Contest	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
4:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Giants baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sports reports
4:45 Network speaker	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	'Sheriff Bob": sketch	Children's program	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs	'Don Winslow": sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Music; sports	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	'Orphans of Divorce':	Richard Himber's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	Interview	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 Cavalcade of	Paul Martin's Orch.	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America": drama	Paul Martin's Orch.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Bill of Rights re-dedica-	D'Oyly Carte Co. in
8:45 George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	prano; symphony orch.	tion; Mayor Tobin	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:00 Theater: May Robson; Guy Kibbee;	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners Theater":	"Yeomen of the Guard"
9:15	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Family Reunion"	D'Oyly Carte Co. in
9:30 Jean Parker in	National Forum: Sen.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:45 "Lady for a Day"	Wheeler, Montana	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Yeomen of the Guard"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"The World Situation."	"Top Tunes": popular
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	J. Stanley McLean	"Top Tunes": popular
10:30 Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Herbert Hoover, talk	"Streamlined" version	News Service
10:45 shop; drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Candle Lighting	of Gounod's "Faust":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Weather: news	News; weather	News Service	Henry Weber's Orches-	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	tra; soloists	E. Breeskin's Orchestra
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want".	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want".	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News Service

Thrift in R. I.: Paring Expenses Of Running State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29—The State Government continued to feel the effects of the paring knife as various department heads in the Vanderbilt administration disclosed new systems inaugurated to whittle down operating expenses.

Most of the items are not individually large but the total savings are expected to be significant.

Biggest lump economy was that effected by High Sheriff John Kelly. He has introduced a system whereby a prison committing squad of four deputy sheriffs has taken over commitments from various courts, saving the State $500 monthly in fees and mileage expenses.

Other items are:

An annual saving of $900 on the executive automobile by obtaining a reduction in the garage contract for these services from $5700, paid under the Quinn administration, to $4800.

Sending inter-department communications by messenger instead of through the mail; using ordinary paper for such communications instead of expensive paper bearing the State seal, using stationary left over from the past administration, except on out-of-State official business.

Nicholson Quits His Chairmanship

Senator Donald W. Nicholson, (R) of Wareham resigned as Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Insurance, when the Senate voted 23 to 3 against his amendment to exempt the Myles Standish Mutual Insurance Company from the provisions of a bill increasing the paid-up capital of mutual insurance companies from $100,000 to $200,000.

When it appeared that Senator Nicholson's amendment would be rejected he said, "You can pass this bill without my amendment if you want to do so, but, if you do, I will not continue as Chairman of the Committee on Insurance. You can have my job. You are welcome to it."

Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R) of Springfield led the fight against the Nicholson amendment, stating that too many mutual insurance companies have gone out of business in recent years leaving the public to suffer. Without the amendment, this law will make all mutual liability insurance companies stronger in the future, he declared.

License Plates For N. H. 'Bikes'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 29—License plates for bicycles are provided for in a bill introduced in the State Senate by Thomas B. O'Malley of Manchester.

It aimed to protetct bicycle owners against robbery. Senator O'Malley says that in recent years bicycles in large numbers have been stolen in various New Hampshire towns, and that "wheels" valued at $1,000 or more were stolen in Manchester the last year.

Under the bill, a bicycle owner would register with the local police and would be furnished number plates at a small fee.

Public Office Still a 'Trust'

Leonard Carmichael, President, of Tufts College, addressing the student body in Goddard Chapel today at the presentation of extracurricular awards, emphasized responsibilities of student leaders in reminding them of President Cleveland's well-known saying, "A public office is a public trust."

Mr. Carmichael said that this is more important today than when it was uttered, "especially to college students who would assume leadership in an outside world full of uncertainty."

NYA Group to Use State Fair Building

The Massachusetts Building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in Springfield, Mass.—a reproduction of the old State House in Boston—will be in use all summer this year for the first time.

Manned by National Youth Administration workers it will serve as a tourist information center from June 1 until Labor Day, it is announced by Powell M. Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission.

Throughout the summer, too, the building will house special exhibits, Mr. Cabot disclosed. These will depict the wild game conservation, forestry and highway safety work of the Commonwealth and will also give an idea of its recreational resources.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 1

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 1

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Recital by Isabel French

The Arts in Boston

A song recital by Isabel French, soprano, drew a large and cordial audience to the women's City Club last night. Mrs. French's program was a pleasant collection of songs and airs, seeming to reflect the singer's delight in the music she chose to sing, rather than merely to acquiesce in the convention that demands a group of seventeenth and eighteenth-century airs, a German-Lieder group, a French group, and so forth. She did, indeed, begin with Gluck, Handel, and Monteverde, together with an airy trifle entitled "I'd Be a Butterfly" (by a composer named Bayley). The latter had a quaintly Mid-Victorian sprightliness, though it is said that the tune is that of an older Morris dance. A Mozart group concluded her program, and her French and German groups included a generous percentage of unfamiliar or rarely heard songs. In the air "L'Amero," from Mozart's "Re Pastore," Mrs. French had the assistance of Gertrude Marshall Wit, violinist. The accompanist was Claude Jean Chiasson, known hitherto hereabouts as an able harpsichordist.

She seemed at her best, as usual, in her French group, especially in those songs in which the voice was used delicately and enunciation was characterized by a delicate precision, as in Ravel's "D'Anne Jouant de l'Espinette." The Gallic irony of Poulenc's "Avant le cinéma" was brilliantly conveyed; the nostalgic remoteness of Debussy's "L'Ombre des Arbres" and "Le Jet d'eau" was evoked successfully. A new song, "Le Compagnon de la Cathedrale," by Paul Mimart of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave pleasure by its unpretentious sincerity.

Schubert's "Schmetterling," "Dass Sie Hier Gewesen," and "Nachtviolen," were sung exquisitely, but "Rastlose Liebe" was over-acted. A better dramatic balance in this larger manner had been achieved in Gluck's "O Toi Qui Prolongea Mes Jours." The "Siciliana" of Handel, whose words are from Milton's "L'Allegro," was sung far less funereally than is usual, but still lacked something of al-fresco charm. Mozart was well treated, but one felt the special grace of Mrs. French's singing at its best rather in the minuet from "Le Nozze" than in the big air from "Il Re Pastore," despite the surprising fullness of voice that she there attained.

S. S.

Rhode Island Meat Trade Strike Adverted by Truce for Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29—A temporary truce to give both sides an opportunity to prepare for conferences prevented the strike of between 500 and 600 clerks and meat cutters in First National Stores which had been called yesterday for Rhode Island.

The union has been seeking a new agreement for several months and yesterday was the deadline. Phillip J. Guest, General Organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for North America, and Walter Power, Secretary of Providence Local 328, of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the strike order was held in abeyance after representatives of the company had asked for conference on Tuesday.

The union contract seeks a $22 a week minimum for meat cutters, $20 a week for clerks and a $2 increase for all workers. The hours would be decreased from 62 to 53 hours weekly. The average wage for clerks is said to be $15 to $17.

In an effort to stop a walkout of auto mechanics and salesmen scheduled for noon today, the first of three conferences between dealers and members of the Providence Local of the International Association of Machinists started at the office of Commissioner of Labor Harvey Saul at the State House at 10:30 a. m. yesterday. Other meetings of smaller dealers were scheduled for yesterday afternoon. Reginald T. Anderson, Grand Lodge representative, says that about 800 union members will answer the call in this city, Pawtucket and Woonsocket. The mechanics seek a regular weekly wage and salesmen ask a minimum wage of $25 weekly, with no Sunday employment. Ann Weinstock, Federal Conciliator, is sitting on the Mediation Board.

When Buying a Used Car — REMEMBER
PRICE IS ONE THING
Condition Is Another
WE GUARANTEE BOTH

'38 Ford Sta. Wagon, radio	$715
'38 Ford Conv. Sedan, extras	$725
'38 Ford Club Cab., radio	$715
'37 Ply. D.L. Fordor, extras	$495
'36 La Salle Fordor, radio	$515
'37 Ford D.L. Fordor	$415
'36 Ford Tudor, radio	$275
'34 Ford D. L. Coupe	$165

See Mr. Howard Schramm
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART PARK SQ
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON

WEDDING ENGRAVING
Correct form. Latest styles. Reasonably priced.
Wards BOSTON
57 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON
Samples on Request

Mexican Mood

● Airy offspring of an easy-going Mexican sandal—woven smartly 'round your foot in crisp wickerwork. Softie in perforated black brown or blue calf.
$8.75
WALK-OVER COSSACK
170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street
BOSTON

ROUND OAK
Gas Stoves
Combination Ranges
Styled
New — Modern — Distinctive.
We invite Monitor Readers to visit our showroom.
HUSE & CARLETON, Inc.
HEADQUARTERS
STOVE REPAIRS FURNACE
One Hundred Years at
91-97 BLACKSTONE STREET BOSTON

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
Licensed and Bonded
Complete protection against loss, fire, theft, moths.
REPAIRING AND REMODELLING
NOOBAR BASHIAN
FURRIER
12 West Street Boston, Mass.
Tel. HANcock 5971

Beauty Comfort Protection
Flags Tents
Enjoyed when you select "HOYT" awnings. They represent the last word in detail of design, construction and durability. Your investment in "HOYT" awnings will pay you dividends.
SOLVING AWNING PROBLEMS HAS BUILT UP OUR BUSINESS
No Obligation of Course in Consulting Us
Established 1869
Venetian Blinds
GEO. T. HOYT CO.
545-549 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.
Telephone CHArlestown 2475—2476

SAVE TIME AND MONEY
Deposit by Mail
Deposits are insured under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Chapter 43 of the Acts of 1934 and amendments thereto.
Save by Mail Now. It's Convenient. Confidential. Write for Details.
BOSTON INCORPORATED 1861
PENNY SAVINGS BANK
1365-1375 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
HEAT RUINS FURS
Moths eat furs, but heat dries out the leather, causing rips and tears which often cost more to repair than the fur storage would amount to.
Jordan's 4-Point Fur Storage
1. Guardite Vacuum
2. Guardite Gas.
3. Freezing Vaults
4. Chill-Kill
The latest, improved, modern method of not only killing moths, but also of keeping the pelts healthfully cool, preserving their natural oils. Only at Jordan's can you get this famous 4-Point Service.
Our Driver Will Call
Phone HUBbard 2700
Until 10 P. M

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	175,000
Previous day	728,430
1939 volume to date	83,702,755
1938 volume to date	78,098,114

Market Drifts Slightly Lower In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The stock market drifted slightly lower today as little buying inspiration could be found in either European or domestic developments.

While Government study of the Hitler speech brought scattered opinions both here and abroad the Reichsfüehrer may have left the door a trifle ajar in the matter of Nazi demands, Wall Street thought there were still enough war clouds to dim speculative sentiment.

Share dealings were notably slack from the start. Declines of fractions predominated in the final hour, but small gains were in evidence here and there.

Backward were Sperry, United Aircraft, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, General Electric, Anaconda, Santa Fe and U. S. Rubber.

U. S. Steel was resistant, along with Chrysler, General Motors, Union Carbide, Consolidated Edison, and Southern Pacific.

Bond Trends Uneven

Price trends were uneven in the bond market today.

Buyers and sellers alike appeared still confused over possible repercussions of Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech and fractional changes on both sides were managed on small volume.

U. S. Governments drifted ahead around 2-32ds of a point as the short session got well into the final hour.

German, Italian, and Japanese loans were favored in a quiet foreign section, Japan 5½s rising more than a point.

Fractional gainers included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, N. Y. Central 5s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Shading downward were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and 5½s and Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 4½s of '56 broke out of the fractional rut with a 2½-point drop on sale of 3 bonds.

Brokers' Loans Off From Previous Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $547,000,000.

The week ended April 26 and the total represented a decrease of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the correspondnig week a year ago totaled $516,000,000.

Excess Reserves Up $120,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continued imports of gold from Europe caused another increase of lendable excess reserves of the banks, sending them to a new high of $4,120,000,000 in the week ended April 26.

The Federal Reserve Board said excess reserves increased $120,000,000 during the week, primarily because of an increase of $109,000,000 in the United States gold stock.

Business Personals

Charles D. MacGillivray has resigned as Vice-President and Secretary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and as Secretary of subsidiary companies including Midvale, effective May 31, according to announcement. Charles E. Acker, treasurer, has been elected secretary of the company and the subsidiaries.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., to become a director of the Pere Marquette Railway. Mr. Ferguson already is a director of the Chesapeake & Ohio, which controls the Pere Marquette.

Mark T. McKee, Detroit, President of the Wisconsin-Michigan Steamship Co., has been elected a director of the Pan American Airways Corp. Others named to the board included: John M. Franklin, New York, President of the United States Line and the International Mercantile Marine Co., and Thomas A. Morgan, New York, President of the Sperry Corp.

The board of directors of Deere & Co., was re-elected with the addition of W. H. Stentz, of St. Louis, who succeeds the late W. W. Alexander. Mr. Stentz is general manager of the John Deere Plow Company of St. Louis.

A. F. Jenkins, Winnipeg, Man., former dominion sales manager of Chrysler of Canada, Ltd., has joined the Willys Export Corporation as sales manager for Canada. Chester C. Codding, assistant to the president of DeSoto division of the Chrysler Corporation, has been named assistant to the general manager of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 27: Receipts, $10,300,615.01; expenditures, $22,445,561.82; net balance, $3,045,584,872.91, including $2,-382,355,255.34 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $27,343,674.27. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,634,420,734.16; expenditures, $7,505,420,-776.32, including $2,572,244,883.03 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,871,000,042.36; gross debt, $40,655,843,-663.62, an increase of $4,359,370.89 over the previous day; gold assets, $15,714,848,674.77.

Union Oil Co. of California

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Union Oil Company of California reported for the first quarter net profit of $1,054,635 or 23 cents a common share, compared with $2,300,000 or 49 cents in the like three months last year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56	54¼	54¼	Apr28
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	7	7⅞	7¼	7¼	Apr28
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr28
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50¼	49¼	49¼	Apr28
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅜	6½	6½	Apr28
147⅜	61⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Apr28
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	Apr26
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8¼	7⅝	8¼	Apr27
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	157½	157	157½	+1¼
13½	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	4	11	10½	11	Apr27
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	Apr25
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	3	32	31½	32	— ¼
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	Apr28
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	61	61	61	— ¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	16½	16	16	Apr28
17⅜	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	— ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	36½	36	36	Apr28
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	88	88	88	— ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Apr25
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
55	32	Am Car pf 2½g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Apr27
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	2	17	16¼	16¼	Apr28
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	Apr25
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Apr28
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	Apr28
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	11⅜	11⅜	11½	Apr28
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr28
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	62	4⅛	4	4	Apr28
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	6	45	45	45	Apr28
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Apr27
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr25
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr27
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	4	28	28	28	+ ½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	38⅜	38	38	Apr28
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	4	33	33	33	
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	14	14	14	+ ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	7	56	54¼	56	Apr27
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr28
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	32	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	130	130	130	Apr28
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	63	63	63	Apr27
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	28	21½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr24
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	19¼	19	19	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	79⅜	79⅛	79⅛	Apr26
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	158	157¼	157¼	—1¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	5	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Apr25
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	18	5	5	5	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	29	29	29	Apr28
5¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
38⅛	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	18	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38½	37	37	Apr28
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	17	16⅜	16¾	Apr28
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	3	22	21½	21½	Apr28
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr26
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	7	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
13	9⅛	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Apr28
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7	6½	6½	Apr28
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr28
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr27
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	10	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	19¼	17¼	17¼	
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr24
23½	18⅞	Atl Refining (1)	9	19	18⅞	19	Apr28
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Apr28
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7	7	7	— ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr26
66¾	52	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52	52	52	Apr25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅜	2⅜	Auburn Auto	5	3	3	3	Apr28
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	12	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	Apr28
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22	22	22	Apr26
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	12¾	12½	12½	Apr28
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¾	7	7	Apr28
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	19	19	19	
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr24
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Apr28
8⅞	7¾	Belding-He (.70)	5	8⅜	8	8	Apr28
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	7	21⅛	20⅞	21	
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	2	19	19	19	Apr28
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	Apr27
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	Apr26
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	15	53⅜	54½	55¼	+ ½
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	106	106	106	Apr28
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18	18	18	+ ½
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	Apr27
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅞	10	10	Apr28
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	4	21½	21½	21⅜	— ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Apr27
19⅜	12¼	Bond Strs (.80)	3	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	8	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
23¼	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr28
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr28
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr28
157⅜	116¼	Bridgeport Br	7	10¼	9¾	9¾	Apr28
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	34	34	Apr28
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Apr28
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	9	9	9	Apr28
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	37	37	37	—1
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	31	17⅞	16¾	17¾	+1¼
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(1½g)	2	36	36	36	+1
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	4	11½	11	11	Apr28
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	Apr28
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25	25	25	— ½
15⅜	11½	Burda A M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	
13¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr28
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9½	5⅞	Butler Bro.15g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Apr28
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr28
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Apr28
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	Apr28
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	2	14⅝	14½	14½	Apr28
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr28
2⅛	⅜	Calli-han Z-Lead	89	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	1	14	14	14	+ ½
6¼	3½	Canadian Pac	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Apr28
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	15	15	15	Apr28
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr28
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	8	73½	71	71	Apr28
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	8	44½	43½	43½	Apr28
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	1	16	16	16	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Apr28
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr28
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5½	3½	Century Rib M	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr28
52⅜	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr28
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr28
40½	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	4	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	+ ½
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr28
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr27
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr28
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	2	2	2	Apr28
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10½	10½	10½	Apr28
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¾	⅝	¾	Apr28
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	34	34	34	Apr28
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr28
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr26
⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr27
13½	7	Childs Co	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	30	64⅜	63½	64¼	+ ⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr25
26	15	Clark Equip	1	18	18	18	
29½	20⅜	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr28
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	18	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(1¼g)	16	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	120	120	120	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr28
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	24	14	14	14	+ ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Apr26
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	8	24¼	22⅜	22⅜	Apr28
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	Apr28
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84½	84	84½	Apr28
15⅝	7⅛	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr27
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	4	78½	78½	78½	— ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	43¾	42½	42½	— ¼
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	46¼	46¼	46¼	
110	106	Com ITevpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Apr25
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	33	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	10	54½	53	53	Apr28
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	24	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	6	21½	21⅜	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	27	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	35	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ¼
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pr (5)	4	107	107	107	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr27
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	Apr28
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	6	6	6	6	Apr28
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	33	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
3¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
3¾	1¾	Consl'n Coal	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	Apr24
15	9	Consl'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
97⅛	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13½	13½	13½	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	36⅛	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Apr26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6	6	6	Apr28
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	32	31⅛	31⅛	Apr28
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	21⅜	Cont Oil D (¼g)	8	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	3	21¼	21	21	Apr28
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	2	57	57	57	+ ⅛
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	18	4⅜	4⅜	4½	Apr28
38	21	Crane Co	7	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr26
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh	3	30½	30	30¼	Apr25
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	55	13	11¼	12⅜	+1⅜
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	24	23¾	24	+ ½
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37⅛	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr27
14⅜	9	Crown Z

Commerce and Finance

Building Activity First Quarter of 1939 Best in 7 or 8 Years

Business and Industry

U. S.-Brazil Pact Held as Pattern For the Americas

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Herman G. Brock, New York Banker, speaking to the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade here, held forth the recent financial agreement between the United States and Brazil as the basis for solidarity of the western hemisphere.

"It is hoped that the principle underlying the Brazil agreement will be applied over a broader field and will become a factor of prime importance in promoting the mutual interest and welfare of the American Republics," he told delegates.

Sees More Solidarity

"The highly unsettled conditions in Europe and the Far East have brought more solidarity among peoples of the western hemisphere," Mr. Brock went on. "This feeling found concrete expression in the financial agreements with Brazil. These agreeements are important not merely as carefully considered steps in trade promotion but also as a promising venture in encouragement of international good will."

Arms manufacture supplies a "poor permanent basis for international trade, both from the standpoint of the buyer and the seller," according to W. F. Gephart, President of the Association.

"It is a bad purchase for the buyer because he is using his nation's wealth uneconomically in buying non-reproductive goods—that is, war materials," he explained.

"It is bad for the seller because he is diverting capital and labor to highly specialized production and disorganizing the normal industrial machinery.

Attacks Barter

Mr. Gephart, Vice-President of the First National Bank in St. Louis, told the association, "barter, as is now being practiced so widely, is a poor substitute for normal international trading."

"It is only bilateral trading," he said. "It is a semi-monopoly and not a free and competitive exchange of goods."

International trade, he told the bankers, "is as fundamental a necessity for modern civilization as is any one of its other elements."

Grosvenor Jones, Chief of the Commerce Department's Financial Division, says Germany's financial pinch may hamper the Nazi drive to capture southeast European trade.

"Introduction of her (Germany's) new financial plan indicates that she is in a difficult financial situation," he told the bankers' association.

He said that if no war or world trade upturn came to interfere, the Reich by barter could "get a stranglehold on southeastern Europe's trade." Its location is favorable and its economy complements that of its neighbors, he pointed out.

"The question now is: How far can Germany go?" He went on. "It has paid so far in steel mills, in railroad equipment, in military supplies. These nations must have some free exchange and right now many experts declare that Germany can't grant such credits for their industrialization, as she doesn't have the money.

"England now is trying to enter the field more strongly, but England realizes it isn't the best market for the Balkans."

The association re-elected W. F. Gephart of St. Louis, President.

Stephen E. Ruth of Philadelphia was named Vice-President, F. R. Tedford of Chicago Secretary and Royal Bastain of New Orleans, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents Joseph C. Rovensky of New York and Harry Salinger of Chicago also were re-elected.

C. Brion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boylston Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wilder Savings Bank	May 15
Parkinson Savings Bank	May 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

New Sears Officials

Above: F. B. McConnell elected Vice-President in charge of retail administration of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Below: E. P. Brooks, named Vice-President in Charge of Factories of Sears. Mr. McConnell has been with the company since 1916, except for World War army service. Mr. Brooks has been with the firm since shortly after the war. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Grocery Stores' Outlook Balance Of '39 Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continued earnings progress should be recorded by grocery chains this year, according to an analysis in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

A larger and national income, continues the survey, will result in more being spent for food than in 1938. Profit margins on the average should be as wide as those in the closing half of 1938.

"Examination of grocery chain annual reports now available shows that the industry registered a sharp recovery of earning power during the closing six months of 1938," continues the analysis. "Dollar sales, which had been off 3.4 per cent during the first half, rose 0.1 per cent in the last six months of 1938. For this same period nine large chains reported a 71.4 per cent increase in aggregate earnings.

"The favorable trend of operating results has continued so far this year. Dollar business was 2.3 per per cent above year-ago levels during the first two months. Furthermore, the fact that retail food prices were off only 2.8 per cent while wholesale costs were lower by 4.5 per cent indicates an improvement in profit margins.

"The outlook for the remainder of the year is promising. Increased consumer purchasing power will support the rising sales trend. This, in turn, will make for firmer retail prices. Yet, it is not expected that wholesale prices will rise significantly for some time. Surpluses existing in certain agricultural commodities will tend to postpone price increases in competitive lines.

"The trend toward the depression-created super-market continues, but it is probable that the number of such outlets opened by grocery chains will gradually taper off. The reason for this opinion is the rapid pace at which conversions have advanced during the past two years or so. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, for example, operates close to 1,000 such markets today; two years ago it had but a handful.

"The current year should witness a lessening of political agitation for anti-chain taxes. Some municipal tax legislation that is pending may be enacted, but it is also likely that pressure for repeal or invalidation will be successful in some states."

Slump in Domestic Copper Price Is Believed Near End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

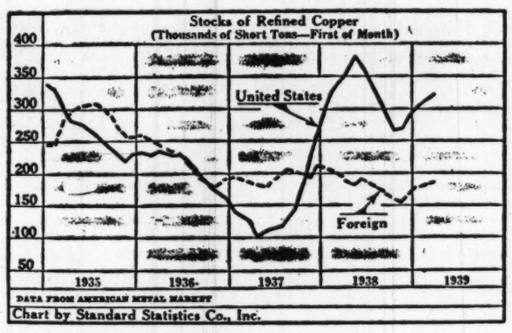
NEW YORK—Following a decline of 1.25 cents a pound in a period of three weeks, the price of copper this week reversed itself in one of the swift changes characteristic of this volatile, speculative commodity, and advanced 0.25 cents a pound, according to Standard Statistics Co. in an analysis of the copper situation.

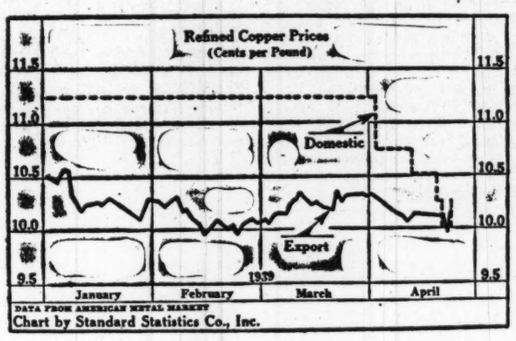
These gyrations followed nearly six months during which quotations by the large domestic producers remained unchanged at 11.25 cents a pound. During this period, despite a lagging foreign market and constant price cutting by numerous independents, the large producers maintained the price in the firm belief that consumers would have to place substantial orders in the near future —orders which the independents would be unable to satisfy at price concessions.

Prediction of the trend of copper prices is difficult, says the service. On the whole, however, further sharp declines do not appear likely. The firm control exercised by the copper cartel in the market outside the United States is one important factor making for stability.

Change in Policy

The sharp break in the security markets following Germany's seizure of Bohemia and Moravia and the tangible effect of that break on business sentiment in this country, however, forced a change in policy. The expected business did not materialize and indexes of industrial activity pointed to a decline in copper consumption. Thus early in April, the large custom smelters took the initiative in reducing prices. Because these smelters buy their ore supplies from small mines at prevailing prices, they never like to maintain a price in the face of declining consumption.





At the current price of 10.25 cents a pound, the domestic market is now about on a par with the foreign price for the first time since early November, 1938. During the interval since then, the substantial discount at which copper has been selling abroad has tended to limit the shipment of purely domestic copper to foreign markets (although a large quantity of copper derived from foreign ores, imported here for treatment, is re-exported).

Thus in the first quarter of 1939, a monthly average of only 4,000 tons of domestic copper has been shipped abroad, against an average of over 11,000 tons monthly in the final quarter of 1938. With the two markets again on a par, an increase in exports is expected. This, in turn, should lessen the pressure on the domestic price. Hence, to a large extent the immediate course of domestic prices depends on the ability of the foreign market to hold up under increased offerings from the United States.

European Consumption

Much has been written about the huge quantities of metal required by Europe in its rearmament program. In the past four years, European consumption of copper has averaged 30 per cent ahead of 1928-29 rates, while domestic consumption has been 30 per cent to 40 per cent below 1928-29. Last year, despite a decline in most types of industrial activity, European consumption of copper set a new record. Much of this metal, moreover, was being bought by the totalitarian states which are notably deficient in production of this strategic commodity.

Buying slackened during the first quarter of 1939, apparently reflecting a lack of foreign exchange in Germany, Italy, and Japan, but even so, a total of 308,650 tons was shipped to foreign consumers, against 347,400 tons in the first quarter of 1938. The International Copper Cartel, which regulates the production of 11 of the largest mines outside the United States, has restricted production to a rate of 95 per cent of allotted tonnages (against a rate of 105 per cent a year ago), and thus stocks of refined copper in foreign producers' hands have been kept at a low level. As of March 31, there were 185,945 tons, a six-weeks supply.

Deliveries Increase

In the United States, deliveries of copper by producers to consumers in the first quarter were 149,650 tons, against 85,700 tons in the first quarter of 1938, reflecting the larger takings of the automobile, building, electrical equipment, and allied trades. Sales by producers were only 64,029 tons, however, indicating that consumers were drawing against former commitments but did not have sufficient confidence in the price or business outlook to place new orders.

The producers, although they have curtailed production somewhat, are holding relatively large stocks—320,446 tons of refined metal on March 31—a six-months supply based on the first quarter rate of takings.

It has been the history of the copper industry that reductions in price, instead of attracting consumers, as a rule render them nervous lest the price drop still further. Because statistics on consumers' holdings of copper are not made public, it is not known how large their stocks are currently. Undoubtedly they are smaller than they were at the end of 1938, but they may be sufficient to permit users to hold off making additional purchases for several weeks or months. This is particularly true with the general rate of business activity declining, for then a manufacturer needs to tie up less raw material in the form of goods in process.

On the other hand, regardless of how much copper consumers may or may not hold at their own plants, there is no gainsaying the fact that they are not protected ahead by orders placed with the producers.

Any development that tends to bolster business confidence generally will see consumers rush to cover their raw material needs. In the case of copper, past performance indicates that consumers would try to buy from two to three months' needs in a few days, as happened late in June, 1938. From the beginning of the year to June 21, consumers had purchased only 128,000 tons of copper from domestic producers. In the next three weeks (to July 14), they bought 162,000 tons.

Inventories Low

With consumers' inventories lower than they were in June, 1938, and with their current rate of business considerably higher, an even more frantic stampede for metal is by no means impossible if consumers decide simultaneously that the situation has changed for the better.

Domestic producers may be expected to curtail operations sharply should demand continue to lag—just as was done in the early summer of 1938.

Any development that would point to improved industrial activity, on the other hand, may readily cause improvement in prices, since there is a large potential demand from American consumers who have not covered future needs to any important extent. Barring a war, further increases in European demand are improbable, however.

Building of All Types in the U. S. Shows Good Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—Building activity during the first 1939 quarter was the best for the period in seven or eight years, a nation-wide survey discloses.

Dollar valuation of residential and industrial construction in 44 states for which building permits were issued during the quarter was estimated at $846,189,562, the National Association of Building Trades Employers reported.

This compared with $595,982,843 in the initial 1938 quarter, $721,439,136 in 1937 and $602,958,791 in 1936, which up to that time was the best in four or five years, the association said. Home building in 34 leading cities increased 119 per cent during the quarter, compared with the like 1938 period.

Easily available financing, Government aid and replacement of obsolescent houses combined to aid the upturn, said E. M. Craig, Executive Secretary of the Association.

Increase in Permits

Estimated dollar value of building for which permits were issued in 42 cities totaled $199,383,570 compared with $194,233,513 in 1938 and $199,986,959 in 1937. Individual permits of the 42 cities were 55,548 compared with 43,759 in 1938 and 42,204 in 1937.

Building permits were issued in 34 cities for 11,570 homes valued at $60,253,065, compared with permits for 5,564 homes valued at $27,448,259 for the 1938 quarter.

Despite the upturn in more construction, however, Mr. Craig said most nation-wide contractors believed home construction costs "should be reduced to be consistent with present earning power of the working masses."

Government statistics, he said, show that during 1938 the nation's working populace totaled 39,000,000. Of these workers 5,000,000 earned $2,000 or more annually and the other 34,000,000 less than $2,000 with 13,000,000 of them earning less than $1,000.

"The home ownership field," Mr. Craig said, "is unlimited among the legion of workers leasing homes. Realizing that lower construction costs are necessary to persuade the lower income group to buy or build, certain basic building trades of Philadelphia and Milwaukee established lower collective bargaining rates on residential work."

Nassau County, N. J., carpenters, he said, recently agreed to an eight-hour day at $1 an hour for housing work, instead of seven hours at $10 a day pay. Rochester, N. Y., carpenters reduced their hourly wage from $1.33 1-3 an hour to $1 on this type of construction.

Most Cities More Active

Of the 42 cities reporting 34 showed a rebound compared with last year. New York remained in first place with permits for an estimated $61,356,084 in construction, although that was approximately $47,000,000 behind a year ago. Los Angeles was second with $19,041,682, Detroit third with $12,576,769 and Boston fourth with $10,856,350. Chicago was seventh with $7,053,654. Tulsa's $1,088,667 total included $964,792 for home building. Youngstown showed the largest volume increase over 1938, or $2,552,187 compared with $167,476 a year ago. Los Angeles had the largest number of individual permits, 9,634, and Cincinnati was second with 5,525.

Los Angeles, with 2,649 homes valued at $9,251,191 under construction or completed during the quarter, was the nation's home building leader. Detroit was second with 1,851 homes valued at $9,493,711. Boston's total of 116 homes included four Federal Housing Association projects costing $8,500,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Perkins reported that building permits for residential construction during March were 70 per cent greater than those of March, 1938.

"New nonresidential buildings showed a pick-up of 31 per cent," she said, "while additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures showed a gain of 11 per cent in permit valuations. Total building construction showed an increase of 44 per cent."

March permits for new residences showed a 10 per cent increase over those of February.

Labor Department figures from 2,131 cities showed that March permits called for 25,685 family-dwelling units.

Appoints 12 Directors To Administer Rail Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railroad Retirement Board appointed 12 regional directors to administer the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act which will become effective July 1, 1939.

Under the decentralized operation, unemployment insurance claims will be sent to regional offices by the employers for adjudication and certification for payment.

The Director for Region 1 is George H. Parker, headquarters Boston, covering all New England states.

Panama Line's Publicity Agent

NEW YORK—Doremus & Co. have been appointed advertising agents for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. H. R. Hardwick is account executive and John Lee publicity director. The line's new streamlined steamship Panama began her initial sailing to the Canal Zone via Haiti this week.

Cotton Expert

Wide World

Oscar Johnston
President of the National Cotton Council.

Johnston Attacks U. S. Cotton Export Subsidy Proposal

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—President Oscar Johnston of the National Cotton Council told the convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association the proposed export subsidy plan for cotton is an abandonment, in part, of the reciprocal trade agreement policy of the United States.

"It is a declaration that the Democratic Party has no thought of effectuating a downward revision or an intelligent and selective revision of our national tariffs or of reshaping our foreign trade policies, so as to make possible permanent, normal international trade," he declared in a prepared address.

The one-time supervisor of the Government cotton pool said protection of cotton producers through price adjustment payments and control of acreage would be "infinitely better."

A plan by Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina to "barter" loan cotton for rubber, tin, manganese and other commodities was described by Mr. Johnston as "a fantastic idea."

To subsidize the export of cotton, he said, would strain the credulity of Brazil and Argentina in the "good neighbor" policy; would necessitate raising the tariff on imports of cotton construction and stimulate "to a marked extent" the present trend away from cotton to synthetic fibers.

Legislation should be enacted immediately, he went on, making loan cotton available in such quantities as are needed to supply consumptive demands with a "peg" at 8.55 cents a pound.

Union Pacific Head Reports Regaining Much Lost Traffic

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad told the road's directors—meeting outside New York City for the first time in history—the road's new merchandising service "is resulting in the return of much traffic to the rails which had been lost to trucks."

The service, designed for less than carload shipments, operates out of Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland and Los Angeles, Mr. Jeffers said, making it possible to provide next-morning delivery at many important points and second morning delivery to distant points.

Mr. Jeffers announced he received a telegram today from D. D. Fennell, President of the National Safety Council, saying the Union Pacific, for the 20th consecutive year, won first place in 1938 as the safest operating railroad in America.

The directors met in connection with Omaha's "Golden Spike Days" celebration.

Canada's Exports Rapidly Becoming More Diversified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian export trade is following the transformation of Canada's economic structure from one based largely on agriculture and other primary industries to one of greater diversification in which manufacturing plays a leading role, according to the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Twenty-five years ago, says the report, raw materials accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total value of Canada's exports. This has been reduced to about one-quarter. This development, as well as strengthening the internal economy of the Dominion through the increased diversity of its industrial activities, has increased the stability of the country's international commercial and financial relations.

Wheat was long regarded as the backlog of Canada's exports; as the weather was favorable or unfavorable yields varied and the surplus available for export fluctuated from year to year.

Wheat Crop Developed

For many years the value of wheat exports alone amounted to approximately 25 per cent of the total value of all exports from Canada; following the bumper crop of 1928, the proportion exceed 30 per cent. Combined with wheat flour shipments, the average value rose to nearly one-third of the total, with a high of 42 per cent. With the development of the intense feeling of national self-sufficiency during the past decade, import requirements of food products were the object of special attack; domestic production was encouraged by bounties and subsidies and imports restricted by tariffs, quotas aand various other impediments.

As the marketing of wheat surpluses became more difficult the competition between wheat exporting nations increased. A sequence of poor crops as the result of drought aggravated the situation, particularly so far as the grower and exporter in North America were concerned. Due to this combination of adverse conditions, wheat exports from Canada fell off drastically in both volume and value. During the fiscal year 1937-38 wheat exports accounted for only 10.8 per cent of the total value of Canadian exports, and wheat and wheat flour combined for only 13 per cent.

Mining Has Important Place

Mining had long held an important place but with the increase in the price of gold from $20.67 per fine ounce to $35 spectacular progress was achieved. The increase in the demand for base metals encouraged expansion in this field. Moreover, as the country matured Canada was slowly developing an important manufacturing industry.

The broadening of Canada's industrial activities has strengthened the base of the Dominion's export trade. From practical dependence on the success or failure of the operations of a single industry—largely on the success or failure of a single crop—Canada has emerged as a country of diversified interests with industries producing a great variety of products sufficient not only to meet her own requirements but with surpluses available for sale in world markets to meet her commitments for imports from other nations in the form of commodities or services or for capital for the continued development of her natural resources.

DIVERSIFY YOUR SAVINGS

Investors in 40 states, 3 territories, and 7 foreign countries have their savings in this government chartered and supervised association.

Every account is insured against all loss up to $5000 by a Federal instrumentality.

4% current rate being paid.

Write for special booklet "Investing by Mail"

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 South Thomas Street
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

MR. INVESTOR
Here Is Your Chance

to get acquainted with the countless advantages of America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly. As an introductory offer, we will give you personal unbiased advice on any three listed securities and also mail you a copy of our May stock ratings and data book, provided you return this "ad" and $1 for our next four issues before May 15th.

Note these features in May 3rd issue: "40 Stocks Selling for Less Than Net Current Assets Per Share", "Best Stocks to Hold for War or Peace", "The Technical Position of the Market" and four page "Investment Service Section". Lessen your worries—accept our trial offer today.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 West Street New York, N. Y.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the brief interlude between the Italian seizure of Albania and the emergency meeting of the British Parliament, normal economic and financial affairs have little meaning in London. Emotional anticipation of imminent war is beginning to grow, although it is still far below the condition last September.

Stock markets behaved in a very orderly manner when they reopened after the Easter holiday; naturally prices fell over the whole range of securities, but there was no rush to sell anything, and the prevailing feature was lack of business.

Short term money rates have been hardening for some weeks, but do not reflect any immediate reaction to crisis. The principal effect of the political situation in Europe is a rapid increase in the flow of gold via London to America.

The close of the financial year has been the occasion for the usual speculations over national expenditure, revenue and taxation for the coming year, but speculations this time are inevitably very provisional since war may completely destroy their basis.

In the year ended March 31 1939, the revenue, excluding self balancing revenue of Post Office and Broadcasting, was £927,285,034. Against this can be set various figures for expenditure. What the official return calls Ordinary Expenditure, or expenditure charged to revenue, excluding sinking fund for debt redemption, was £926,779,724. If sinking fund is added, the total becomes £939,998,905. Adding still further the amount spent out of money borrowed for defense, the total expenditure reaches £1,068,048,905.

Sees Revenue Drop

Revenue for the coming year, on the existing basis of taxation, must fall short of the past year's by a sizable sum, since taxes will be collected on the earnings of roughly the year 1938, which were lower than those for 1937.

In March the estimates for each department were published, and it appeared that revenue in the opening financial year was to be relieved of £44,000,000 of defense expenditure, and it was assumed that this figure was the Chancellor's estimate of the reduction in revenue, and concluded that the Chancellor proposed no important increase in taxation for the current year. But in the past four weeks many things have happened to alter the prospect and the Chancellor may have to be providing for a condition of war.

If that proves to be the case, we shall of course be facing a much more serious interference with our economic life than a mere drastic increase in taxation. Far more even than in the last war, the Government will have to plan the entire economic life of the country. The Financial News is running a series of articles on the mobilization of our economic resources, in order to point this moral.

The articles base their argument on Mr. Colin Clark's estimates of national incomes and expenditure. For 1937, we produced an estimated national income of £5,700,000,000, and imported £1,000,000,000, making a total of £6,700,000,000. Consumption of those earning less than £250 a year is put at £2,700,000,000 other consumption at £1,600,000,000, new capital expenditure at £450,000,000, maintenance and depreciation of plant £400,000,000, exports invisible and visible £900,000,000, public services £350,000,000 and defense expenditure £250,000,000, making a total of £6,650,000,000. Insured unemployed never numbered less than 1,250,000 during this period.

The article concludes that a rapid increase in defense expenditure, augmented by extra consumption due to employment of more workers, will at once put consumption greater than our capacity to produce.

Three points are made. First that we must strain every effort to employ all existing unemployed resources, and to increase productivity. Second, we must admit that satisfaction of present private needs is incompatible with the defense program, and should begin to decide which private needs should be interfered with. Third, only Government planning of a most far reaching kind can make these decisions in the most effective and most efficient war. "The Government will, therefore, have to do no less than plan the entire life of the country."

Methods of Financing

Advice is also being urged on the Government from many quarters on the method of financing the arms expenditure to be paid for out of borrowed money. Over several months the Government has been starving the market of Treasury bills, which have been accumulated by Government departments. This policy has been severely criticized by such market observers as Dr. Paul Einzig, who considers it as the carrying to absurd lengths of a desire to avoid payment of superfluous interest.

It has saved the Treasury, according to Dr. Einzing, a few hundred thousands in the 1938-39 budget, but the taxpayer is likely to suffer in the long run, since the rate of interest has risen, and long term defense borrowing will eventually have to be done under less favorable conditions.

Dr. Einzig draws attention in his Financial News column, to a very important matter. The rise in bill rates has been due he suggests to a large extent to the assumption that if war comes, bank rates will be raised to an unnecessarily high level. He urges the Government to make it plain at once that cheap money will be adhered to even in emergency. This ties up with the proposal to institute complete Government planning of industry.

Direction of available capital to necessary ends must be achieved in war not by raising the price so that only necessary activities can pay it, but by direct Government control.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Heavy Receipts Force Livestock Prices Downward

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The country marketed enough livestock this week to turn prices downward on all species. Lambs broke sharply, hogs lost a trifle while the rank and file of fed steers declined 25-50c at Chicago.

Apparently, increased movement of cattle provided the opportunity for a bear-raid on the steer market, and the same was true with reference to fat lambs.

However, hog markets received substantial support from packing interests and withstood the increase in numbers rather effectively.

Despite the general decline on fed steers and yearlings, prime Nebraska fed bullocks reached $14 at Chicago, a new high for the year. In the meantime, top lambs dropped to $10.15, while hogs hovered around the $7.10 and $7.15 peak.

Aside from the specialty steers at $14, nothing passed $13.50 at Chicago and there was little above the $12 line. The downturn was most effective on good to nearchoice mediumweight and heavy steers of value to sell $10-$12.

The country not only marketed more cattle but better cattle this week, suggesting that at least a certain number of feeders feel that finishing operations have been carried far enough to justify liquidation. This meant a more attractive lot of cattle for the buying side to work on, and a decrease in the proportion of merely good kinds.

At Chicago, top hogs held at $7.10-$7.15, although the net result of the week's price movement was a 5-10c decline on lights and mediumweight butchers. Late in the period heavy butchers and packing sows slumped more severely, the latter class closing 25-40c lower for the week. Most good and choice 160-240 pound averages brought $7-7.15; 250-280 pounds $6.75-$7.10; with 290-350 pound butchers at $6.40-$6.75. Although receipts were measurably larger than a week ago, increased packer support tended to soften the downturn. Demand was fairly broad at interior Iowa and southern Minnesota concentration points where the loss was held within 5-15c limits.

Lamb prices crumbled under the weight of numbers and the decline at Chicago measured 75c-$1. Top lambs sold late at $10.15 against $10.40 at the week's best time, and bulk sales of wooled lambs were at $9.75-$10.35, clippers $8.60-$9.35. Increased numbers of California spring lambs cashed at $10-$11, mostly $10.65 down.

Ask Court Receiver For Leading Unit Of Hearst Publications

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—U. S. District Court has been asked to appoint a receiver for Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., the holding-operating company for many of the Hearst newspapers in the United States.

The suit was filed by three stockholders who charged neglect, mismanagement and waste. The plaintiffs were Mary S. Lankford and Iola J. Harter of Washington, and Everett L. Mier of Chicago.

The complaint asked that a receiver "take possession of all the monies, assets and properties" and conserve them pending final settlement. The bill asked also an accounting by company officers.

Named as defendants were Hearst Consolidated Publications, American Newspapers, Inc., Hearst Enterprises, W. R. Hearst, members of his family and company officials.

The Hearst Consolidated Publications Company was chartered in Delaware in 1930, controlled by American Newspapers Inc., through the Hearst Corporation. It held the entire capital stock of Hearst Publications, Inc., the New York Evening Journal, Inc., and the Light Publishing Company. In 1935 it took over the operation of newspapers in Baltimore and Atlanta from American Newspapers, Inc., and in 1937 added other papers in the group becoming an operating as well as a holding company.

Steady Rise Shown in Number Of Tractors on Domestic Farms

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The increasing mechanization of farms in this country is shown on the chart. Note that the number of tractors on farms more than tripled over the past 15 years.

FTC Would Ban Gifts to Customers To Help Sales in Ribbon Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Trade practice rules for the ribbon industry proposed by the Federal Trade Commission would ban "commercial bribery"—the giving of money or anything of value to representatives of prospective customers to help in making a sale.

The commission said the rules represented its tentative action on proposals made at a trade practice conference held in New York. A public hearing on the rules will be held in the commission offices here April 27.

The suggested rules would prohibit:

Misbranding and misrepresentation of products; misrepresentation of the character, extent or type of a company's business; false invoicing; defamation of competitors and disparagement of their products; imitation of trade marks, trade names, brands or labels of competitors; circulation of threats of suit for infringement of patents or trademarks, made for the effect of harassing or intimidating customers.

Shipping goods on consignment to clog trade outlets artificially and unduly restrict competitors' use of the outlets; misrepresentation of the origin of ribbons fabricated in a foreign country and imported in the greige or other unfinished state.

Distribution of any product not having the minimum yardage stamped on spools, bolts, cards or other forms of packaging.

The rules also would require ribbons having cut, and not woven, edges should be stamped "cut-edge" and products made by adhesion of separate layers of fabric should be stamped to indicate the construction.

They would prohibit rebates, refunds, discounts or credits which effect unlawful price discrimination, and condemn the practice of selling ribbons and later permitting the purchaser to return them for credit or refund of purchase price, without just cause.

The concluding rule recommends each member of the industry should independently keep accurate records for determining his costs.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of April 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended April 22, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The increase, says the report, brought the all-commodity index to 76.0 per cent of the 1926 average. The combined index is 0.8 per cent below the corresponding week of March and 3.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose 0.4 per cent, and finished products advanced 0.2 per cent. The semimanufactured commodities group index remained unchanged at last week's level. Prices of agricultural commodities averaged 0.3 per cent higher, and industrial commodity prices were up 0.2 per cent.

The textile products group advanced 0.8 per cent; foods, 0.7 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent; farm products, 0.2 per cent; and fuel and lighting materials and building materials, 0.1 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Apr. 22 1939	Apr. 15 1939	Apr. 23 1938	Apr. 24 1937
All commodities	76.0	75.8	78.6	87.5
Farm products	63.9	63.8	69.1	92.7
Foods	68.7	68.2	72.2	85.0
Hides and leather products	91.3	91.4	92.6	106.7
Textile products	66.7	66.2	66.7	78.6
Fuel and lighting materials	73.7	73.6	77.3	77.6
Metals and metal products	94.1	94.2	95.9	95.1
Building materials	89.8	89.7	91.0	96.6
Chemicals and drugs	75.8	75.9	77.3	85.6
Housefurnishing goods	86.5	86.5	88.7	90.4
Miscellaneous	74.2	74.0	73.3	80.9
Raw materials	68.3	68.0	71.5	88.7
Semimanufactured articles	74.4	74.4	74.6	88.8
Finished products	80.4	80.2	82.9	87.1
All commodities other than farm products	78.7	78.5	80.7	86.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.7	80.5	82.1	86.2

Shell Union Net In Quarter Slumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shell Union Oil Corporation reports for the three months ended March 31, a consolidated net income of $478,266, after charges, taxes and reserves, which was equal to $1.33 each on the 360,380 shares of 5½ per cent preferred stock of $100 par value. This compares with $2,907,447, or 19 cents a share, on 13,070,625 common shares outstanding in the same quarter of 1938.

Gross sales in the first quarter this year were $57,524,950, against $59,312,315 in the corresponding period in 1938. Reserves for depletion, depreciation, intangible development expenditures, amortization and abandonments were $9,567,449, compared with $9,826,043.

Corporation Earnings

First Quarter

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net per com shr. 1939	1938
Air Reduction	$1,027,285	$795,590	$.40	$.31
Allis Chalmers Mfg	710,277	1,403,649	.40	.79
American Hide & Leather	188,495	*270,938	.21	..
Atlas Powder	220,707	216,506	.54	.52
Aviation Corporation	†*436,380	*148,438	..	.06
Barber Asphalt	*105,852	*115,270		
Barnsdall Oil	565,417	923,797	.25	.41
Borg-Warner	1,154,705	*287,673	.50	.13
Brunswick-Balke-Collender	135,190	101,783	.31	.23
Climax Molybdenum	1,357,354	1,991,806	.59	.79
Commercial Solvents	198,042	*214,448	.07	..
Commonwealth & Southern	4,543,089	3,108,498	.07	.02
Continental Steel	279,178	55,208	1.18	.06
Diesel-Wemmer-Gilbert	64,410	42,066	.26	.14
Freeport Sulphur	216,484	427,040	.40	.52
General Motors	$3,177,928	$3,334,017	1.18	.14
Granby Consolidated Mining	102,748	42,244	.23	.09
Hecker Products	467,742	436,186	2.24	.34
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co	152,575	184,004	.30	.38
Inland Steel	2,024,901	923,076	1.38	.58
Jones & Laughlin Steel	*376,525	*1,269,725		
Link-Belt	199,161	234,050	.32	.36
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	67,289	*17,410	.06	..
Nash-Kelvinator	146,595	*2,185,657	.03	
National Steel	2,426,669	1,988,636	1.10	.50
Otis Elevator	957,627	798,113	.43	.35
Paramount Pictures	*1,300,000	*830,666	.41	.22
Phillips Petroleum	1,455,533	2,314,642	.33	.52
Ruberoid	*94,427	*193,758		
Shell Union Oil	478,266	2,907,447	.01	.19
Spicer Mfg	438,872	*142,489	1.28	..
Standard Brands	1,767,110	2,364,731	.12	.17
Stone & Webster	210,707	12,328	.10	.03
Studebaker	36,914	*1,072,353	.02	..
Texas Gulf Sulphur	1,434,465	1,839,687	.37	.48
United Aircraft	1,490,799	1,072,298	.56	‡.42
Westinghouse Air Brake	398,015	133,629	.13	.04
Westinghouse Air Brake	399,015	135,029	.19	.04
Wheeling Steel	826,681	*531,035	.61	..
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	217,107	*139,529	.01	..

*Deficit. †For three months ended Feb. 28. ‡On smaller number of shares. ||For three months ended April 1.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.07	—.03	—.03
Today's close *	128.45	25.84	22.12
Previous close	128.38	25.81	22.15
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.82
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

* Preliminary

Sales at Retail 4 to 7 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—On average volume the past week's retail trade was substantially ahead of the like period last year, and in addition there were "encouraging signs of an improvement in business sentiment," said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

"With price decreases restricting the advance," asserted the review, "the rise in retail dollar volume over a year ago was estimated at 4 to 7 per cent. On a regional basis, gains over last year slightly outweighed losses.

"Distributors who pointed out last week that retail stocks might be ample for current needs, but not for the demand that would be called out by favorable weather, had the satisfaction this week of finding their prophecies fulfilled.

"Mail and telegraph orders to wholesalers for fill-in goods began to arrive in heavy volume on Monday and Tuesday. The release of a large amount of deferred buying of seasonal merchandise largely accounted for the week's upturn in volume, but in some instances wholesalers also noted a greater interest in purchasing for future needs.

"Wholesale sales, while showing considerable divergence in individual lines, were heavier than a year ago on the average."

Current Business Slump Seen as Not Dangerously Broad

NEW YORK (AP)—While the general domestic business outlook lacks encouraging signs, there is an absence of signs of "drastic declines" from present levels, the National Association of Purchasing Agents reported. The current report of its business survey committee said:

"The downturn in business volume is not dangerously broad and while the spring and summer months are not expected to witness great advances in industrial manufacture, there is a complete absence of opinion that drastic declines from present levels are in the offing.

"The next two or three months may have to bear the brunt of considerable pressure but elimination of uncertainties from coal, war, and Governmental expenditures might change the picture rather quickly for the better."

Business in Canada held relatively better than in the U. S., the report said, but the East, Middle West, and West and Canada all reported lower commodity prices, reduced inventories, no change in collections or employment for April compared with the previous month. Buying policy in all four sections was based on current needs. Credit was "slower" except in the West, where it was reported "ample."

Some have expressed surprise, the report said, "that threats of hostilities abroad have not caused greater protective measures in this country from industrial supplies standpoint, with an accompanying upward price movement in numerous lines of trade, but such has not been the case, nor is there any evidence that buying volume is apt to increase on any other basis than actual supply-demand conditions prevailing at home."

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Both old and new commitments should be considered as short term affairs while awaiting more definite indications of a sustained reversal in the trend of prices, which has been downward since mid-November of last year.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Cocoa: Manufacturers have been buyers of both futures and actuals on a scale-down but a hand-to-mouth buying policy continues to be pursued. We believe that the market is near bottom and therefore favor purchases.

Rubber: Rubber has moved within a narrow range during the past week, reflecting uncertainty over the third quarter shipment quota and the doubt which is being expressed that consumption will hold at current levels. We do not look for any drastic changes in values over the near term.

Hides: Hides have closely followed the action of the securities market during the past week with the spurt in values of a little over ½ cent being credited to short-covering by a prominent operator. The rally encountered profit-taking as well as offerings which appeared to be for packer account and some easing in prices due to the unsettled business outlook seems probable.

Express Rates Lowered

NEW YORK — Downward adjustment in charges on packages weighing 21 pounds and under for all distances and up to 50 pounds for shorter distances effective April 15, is announced by C. A. Frey, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Railway Express Agency. The revised express rates were recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commmission and represent the first general change in the express rate structure since 1925, Mr. Frey said.

FHA Mortgage Limit Is Raised in Senate By $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted a $1,000,000,000 increase in the mortgage insurance limit of the Federal Housing Administration along with a two-year extension of numerous activities to stimulate residential construction.

The House-approved legislation now goes back to the House for consideration of numerous changes made by the Senate.

The $1,000,000,000 increase, approved by both chambers, would be in addition to the present $3,000,000,000 limit on FHA mortgage insurance.

The additional authorization would be used only if the President approved.

SEC Report Shows Stock Transactions

WASHINGTON (AP)—James G. Harbord, a director of Radio Corporation of America, gave away 1,100 shares of the corporation's stock in February. The gifts included 500 common shares, 100 shares of $5 cumulative preferred "B" stock, and 500 shares of three and one-half per cent convertible first preferred stock.

The gifts were disclosed in a report of the Securities Commission of February purchases and sales of securities by officers, directors and principal owners of industrial corporations.

John D. Hertz, Jr., of New York City, sold 2,000 common shares of Transcontinental and Western Aircraft. He bought 3,000 common shares in October, 1938.

H. R. Gallagher, of New York City, a director, bought 1,000 common shares of Richfield Oil Corporation in December, 1938.

S. M. Fairchild, of New York City, a director, sold 4,100 common shares of Fairchild Corporation. The sale, the report showed, was pursuant to an option.

Hamilton Fish, of Washington, D. C., a director, sold 500 common shares of Sunray Oil Corporation.

Youngstown Sheet Has Earnings Improvement

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—President Frank Purnell told Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company stockholders that when improvements now underway at the Indiana Harbor plant were completed, Youngstown Sheet & Tube would be "in the black" at the present rate of operations and steel prices.

Mr. Purnell, re-elected with all other directors, said the company has coal sufficient to supply the Youngstown plants for a longer period than it is believed the current coal walkout will continue.

First quarter net profit of $217,106 compared with a loss of $139,529 in the first quarter of last year and a profit of $90,109 in the last quarter of last year was reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '45-43	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 2¾s '47-45	109.1	109.1	109.
1 3¾s '56-46	115.3	115.3	115.3
3 3½s '49-46	111.15	111.15	111.15
1 4¼s '52-47	120.10	120.19	120.19
12 2½s '52-50	105.15	105.15	105.15
3 3s '55-51	110.7	110.6	110.7
8 2⅞s '60-55	107.24	107.24	107.24
1 2¾s '59-56	106.13	106.13	106.13

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-30	101.19	101.19	101.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Am ¾ For P 5s 2030	53½	53⅛	53½
1 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	108 2/32	102½	102½
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	111½	111½	111½
3 Am T & T 3¼s '56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	100½	100	100
8 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97⅛	97½
2 AT&SF 4s '95	107⅜	107	107⅜
3 AT&SF T Sh L 2½s '58	111	111	111
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20	20	20
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	56	56	56
1 Bang & Arook 5s '43	102	102	102
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116½	116½	116½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	107	107
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102½	102½	102½
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Bush Term 4s '52	67	67	67
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
4 Can Nat 5s '69 July	113¾	113¼	113¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112⅞	112⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114½	114½	114½
4 CanPac 4½s '46	93	93	93
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	83	83	83
24 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	66⅝	65¼	65¼
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	16	16	16
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
22 Chi &2NW 4s '87	10½	10⅜	10½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	8½	68½	68½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78¼	78¼	78¼
10 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100⅜	100⅞
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104½	104¼	104½
7 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¼	102	102
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
3 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	108	108	108
15 C'with Ed cv 3¼s'58wi	107½	107⅜	107½
7 Con Edis 3½s'58	107	106⅞	107
1 ConsumPow 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
10 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	55	55	55
3 DuquesneLt 3½s'65	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 First T&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 Goodrich 6s '45	99½	99¼	99½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	69¾	69⅜	69¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40¾	40⅝	40¾
1 IC&CSLeNO 5s'63a	45	45	45
2 IntGtNor 1st 6s '52	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 IntRys CA 6½s'47	92½	92½	92½
1 Int T&T 5s '55	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Ios Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
1 KC South 3s '50	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	99½	99	99
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 Leh Val Coal 5s64ct	19	19	19
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	16	16	16
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81½	81½	81½
5 Louis & Nun 4s '40	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
6 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¾	106⅝	106¾
10 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Mil&Noren 4½s '39	25½	25½	25½
1 MilSparts&NW 4s '47	10½	10½	10½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	22⅞	22	22½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9½	9½	9½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	38	38
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	50	50	50
4 MonWPaPS 4½s '60	109	109	109
3 MonWPa PS 6s '85	101½	101½	101½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	93½	93½	93½
1 Mount&T&T3½s'68	108	108	108
4 NUat Dry 3¾s '51 ww	105	105	105
1 NEng T&T 4½s'61B	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
10 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103½	103¼	103¼
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	24	24	24
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	53	53¼
2 NYC 4½s 2013A	48½	48½	48½
1 NYC 3¾s '46	75	75	75
3 NYC cv 3¼s'52	60¼	60	60¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	79⅛	79	79
1 NY Chi&StL 6s'41	56	56	56
11 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	52	52	52
24 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	43½	43	43⅛
10 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	69½	69	69½
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	50⅝	50½	50⅝
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108¾	108¼	108¼
4 NYNH&H 4½s'67	12¾	12½	12¾
16 NY O&WRfg 4s '92	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	102	102	102
1 Norf & W 4s '96	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	56½	56½
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	74⅝	74½	74½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
25 Ogden&LCha 4s '48 st	6	6	6
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	108½	108½	108½
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	115	115	115
3 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108	108	108
1 Pen Co 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95	95	95
9 Pen P&L 4½s '81	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	86	86
1 PhilR&Wash 4s'43	109	-109	109
4 Phila Co 5s'67	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
9 Phillips Pet 3s'48	107¼	107	107
5 PortlGenE 4½s '60	66⅞	66½	66⅞
2 Porto Ri A Tob8s'42st	35	35	35
4 PostalTel&C 5s '53	11½	11½	11½
1 Readg 4½s'97a	74½	74½	74½
13 Repub Steel 5½s'54	105	105	105
5 Repub Steel 4½s'61	89	89	89
5 St L SW 5s '52	16½	16½	16½
1 Seab AL cn 6s '45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Cocony VaOil3½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41	41	41
3 So Pac 4½s '69	41	41	41
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59½	59	59
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	45½	45½
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	46½	46⅛	46⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	106⅞	107
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	76	76	76
2 US Steel 3¼s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	96	96	96
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	107	107
1 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32
1 Warren Bros 5s '41	40	40	40
3 Westch Lt 5s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Western Un 5s '60	58	58	58
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	92½	92½	92½
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	101⅞	101⅞
4 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13	13	13
7 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13	13	13
1 Antwerp 5s '58	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	78	78
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
8 Australia 5s '55	95⅞	95½	95½
2 Breda, Emes 7s '54	74	74	74
3 Canada 5s '52	109	109	109
3 Canada 4s '60	109⅜	109	109
5 Canada 2½s '45	102⅛	102½	102½
7 Canada 3s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	25½	25½	25½
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Dom 5½s'42	69	69	69
2 Dom 1st 5½s'26-40	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
1 Frankfort 6½s'53	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Ger Gov 5½s'65	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s'65 unst	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Ger Gov 7s '49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst	17½	17½	17½
5 Italy 7s '1951	60	59½	59½
14 Japan 5½s '65	59½	58¾	59½
12 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	13	13	13
1 Montevideo 7s '52	51	51	51
3 Norway 6s '44	103	103	103
7 Norway 4½s '56	101	100⅞	100⅞
4 Norway 4s '63	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Orient Dev 8s '53	53	53	53
12 Orient Dev 5½s '58	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100	100	100
1 Peru 7s '59	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 Queensld ⅞ '41	103	103	103
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Uruguay 8s '78	38	38	38
1 Westph Un El F 6s '53	19	19	19
2 Yokohama 6s '61	56¼	56¼	56¼

Total today, $874,000; previous day, $4,670,400; week ago, $2,256,500; year ago, $2,187,000; two years ago, $4,571,000; Jan. 1 to date, $586,589,100; year ago, $602,432,380; two years ago, $1,348,942,000.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
25	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	62¾	62¾	62¾
150	Alum Co Am	93	93	93
100	Alum Goods (.20g)	14½	14½	14½
150	Alum Ltd (¼a)	112	111½	111½
200	Am Airlines	20¾	20¾	20¾
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	20½	20	20½
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Apex Elec Mfg	11	11	11
2000	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
3400	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ark Met Wks (.80)	5	5	5
100	Automat Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	16¼	15¾	15¾
100	Breeze Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Bunk Hill & S (¼g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Carrier Corp	11½	11½	11½
10	CenNYPowpf(5)

Japan Is to Stay In China, as Even Chinese So Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

administer the whole of China. Any such boast would have a hollow sound at a time when guerrillas sometimes wreck trains between Peking and Tientsin and kidnap Japanese soldiers on the outskirts of Shanghai.

Each side is counting on a process of attrition, of wearing down the enemy to achieve the objective of victory. Each side professes to believe that time is on its side, that it is inflicting more punishment than it is receiving.

I have said that what one finds in China is both more and less than a front. And what is going on there is at once less than a war and more than a war. It is less than a war because of the absence of regular fronts and of heavy fighting since the fall of Hankow. It is more than a war because it is a supreme test of national endurance as between the two peoples.

What the Japanese have achieved thus far is not so much an occupation as a penetration of China. They have strung out a long line of garrisons and outposts along thousands of miles of rail and river lines of communication. But they have not fully pacified any one of the many provinces where they hold the main towns. With their superiority in aircraft, in artillery, in general military organization and equipment they can undoubtedly penetrate farther into the interior if their military leaders believe that the benefits of advance will outweigh the losses and the continual lengthening of lines of communication.

Issues More Than Military

There is a growing realization both in Japan and in China that the struggle will not be decided entirely by military means. Questions of trade, finance, economics and psychology are of great importance. When irregulars destroy a Japanese supply depot it is a score for China. When Japanese airplanes blow up a munitions dump or a store of imported gasoline it is a gain for Japan.

The struggle also finds expression in less warlike ways. Japan can feel a sense of victory whenever it succeeds in diverting to the cities which it occupies and in purchasing for yen or for currency which it is sponsoring some iron, wool, cotton or other Chinese natural resources. By the same token it is a Chinese objective to keep up the volume of the country's exports, in order to obtain the foreign currency which is needed to finance the war, and to keep these exports out of Japanese hands. Remarkable ingenuity has been shown in evading the loose and imperfect Japanese occupation and in getting goods to foreign purchasers on the backs of patient coolies and on little junks on small rivers and canals.

Politics Still Count

The political element is also important. It is Japan's desire to induce Chinese of some distinction to take part in the federal regime which will ultimately be set up in the Japanese occupied centers. It is China's determination to use every method, from assassination to patriotic persuasion, to prevent reputable Chinese from associating themselves with the Japanese-sponsored regimes.

So one cannot obtain an accurate idea of the course of the Sino-Japanese war by merely following military movements on the map. One must carefully watch other developments, so far as these can be viewed accurately in the fog of conflicting propagandist reports, such developments as the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the guerrilla activity, the success or failure of the Japanese in obtaining a grip on China's exports and natural resources, the significance of the names which appear when the long predicted federal government, under Japanese auspices, is formed.

However the war may go, it will bring about notable changes both in Japan and in China. Japan has already gone a long way toward military state socialism. Its old Samurai class, the backbone of its Army and Navy officers' corps, lost much of its power and wealth as a result of the modernization of Japan, the growth of commerce and industry, the development of a "capitalist" class and of parliamentarism. Ever since the Manchurian "incident," it has been regaining this power. If Japan wins, the power of the sword will outweigh the power of gold. If Japan loses, the stage will be set for another kind of fundamental change. If the defeat is a moderate one there might be a reversion to the relative liberalism of the twenties. If it is a smashing one, the sequel will be some kind of social revolution.

China Must Change

China also must change, and change profoundly under the impact of the war. At the present time Chiang Kai-shek, on his platform of national resistance, holds together a loose coalition of forces that contains many potentially discordant elements. There is little in common, for instance, between the Chinese Communists, with their agitation and their slogans, and some of the old-line Kuomintang party leaders or the traditional local authorities in the backward parts of China into which the government has been pushed. Another important factor in the coalition consists of the Kwangsi Generals, Pai Chung-hsi, whom some observers regard as one of the ablest strategists in China, and Li Tsung-yen, who is now fighting far away from his own province, north of the Yangtze.

Putting aside the possibility (a real one, in my opinion) that the Chinese military and civil administration may break up altogether under the hammer blows of the Japanese military machine, leaving the country in a kind of chaos where resistance could only be local and unorganized, one finds among the Chinese various opinions about the future. Some record, with hope or fear, a growth of Communist influence among the youth. There is a more general opinion, however, that the Communists today are merely carrying out a Kuomintang program and will easily fit into the permanent Chinese political structure that will be created after the war.

More Regimentation

In China, as in Japan, the war has increased State control over industry, trade, natural resources; and this is likely to prove a permanent development. One is also impressed by the probably permanent significance of such tendences as the migration of a large number of educated people into the remote parts of the country, the opening up of new trade routes through such "backdoors" as Burma and Chinese Turkestan, the scattering of millions of refugees over the unoccupied parts of China. This last tendency seems likely in the long run to make for national unity and against local separatism.

In the present struggle for Far Eastern mastery an impartial observer must recognize certain advantages for both sides. Japan possesses great technical military superiority, grim tenacity of purpose that is not likely to be deflected except under greater pressure than China or any foreign power has yet felt able to bring, modern industrial equipment, virtual self-sufficiency in food.

Among China's advantages one must reckon an unprecedented sense of national unity, sheer size of area and population that makes conquest a difficult task, and a capacity on the part of the vast majority of its population to feed and clothe themselves on local resources. This makes the loss of large cities, ports and railways, while serious enough, less catastrophic than it would be if the country were economically more highly developed.

My own feeling is that, if the war remains a purely Sino-Japanese affair, Japan will gradually reduce to order and exploit economically certain districts in the north and along the coast which, for geographical reasons, can be most easily controlled, without, however, establishing its authority over the vast interior. What is the outlook for a compromise peace, based on a mutual recognition of this probability by both sides?

Fortunes of World War

It cannot be rule out altogether, but at the present time it does not seem imminent if only because, as one Chinese put it to me: "The price of peace for China on the mildest terms which Japan could accept would be new civil war because Chinese Communists and extreme nationalists would continue resistance. And most of us would rather fight the Japanese than turn our arms against other Chinese."

What seems more probable than any formal peace is a slow crumbling of Chinese resistance in those regions where Japan has most firmly dug itself in. There remains another possibility. The Sino-Japanese war which, in its present relatively inactive phase, might drag on for years, may be swallowed up in a new world war. Should such a war end in a swift, smashing defeat of Germany and Italy, China might well be one of the victors: for the powers which are friendly to China would then be able to turn their attention to the Far East.

On the other hand, if the hypothetical world war should end in a Fascist victory or even in a stalemate of general exhaustion and collapse, Japan's chances of achieving its dream of Oriental empire would be enhanced.

Horses of Lowly Rank Strut In Spring Parade at London

We are told that every dog has his day. But London is careful not to forget its horses, too.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Once a year the horses of London trot out into Regent's Park in unaccustomed glory, decorated with gay ribbons and rosettes, jingling with medals, shining with newly polished brass, off to show their paces before crowds of enthusiastic Londoners.

This is the great Spring Horse Parade. And these proud horses are not the aristocrats of the horse world, like those which prance every day in the Society horse ride which is called Rotten Row. They are the work-a-day beasts of burden which, each day, rain or shine, pull London's carts and vans and wagons along the gray streets of the metropolis.

But on the great day of the Parade the streets no longer look gray. Anyway, not those which lead to Regent's Park. For they are filled with a picturesque throng—Londoners of all types, horses of all kinds. Men, women, children and horses all decked out in their brightest finery.

This year there were 546 entries for the parade. And such is the happy manner in which this show is conducted that the judges gave every one of them a prize.

Big and Little, Dark and Light

Almost every type of horse vehicle and horse was represented. There came heavy dray horses majestically pulling coal carts, removal vans, carters' wagons; there were chestnuts and piebalds trotting smartly along in the shafts of milk carts, bakers' vans, grocers' vans; there were sturdy little ponies—"mokes" the cockney calls them—jogging along in front of costers' carts, taking the day off from carting vegetables, flowers, and firewood to the street markets of the East End.

The Van Horse Parade is a great day for the owners, too. They make it a family affair. Father and Mother and Junior and Sister spend hours grooming the horses and ponies the night before. They all keep up the good work on the great morning, right up to the last minute. They all pile into the cart in their best clothes, and sing songs.

The costers, the cockney market families, usually bring along a few accordions and have a regular old-fashioned jaunt. These typical Londoners are always proud of their ponies, but they are never as proud as on the day of the parade. Then they bring out all the medals the ponies have won during the years of faithful service and hang them on the carts. Some of the ponies and horses this year had as many as 30 medals.

35,000 Horses in London

There were 130 fewer entries this year than last, a fact which has made many persons forecast a horse-less London in the very near future.

But horse owners themselves do not agree. They admit that the show has fewer entries each year. But they point out that there are 35,000 horses in London at a minimum estimate, and it is going to take a long time before all these give up work. Besides, they add, many tradesmen find horses essential to their businesses, and will buy new horses when the faithful ones need a rest.

"And anyway," as one coster said, "you wouldn't have known there were fewer 'orses 'ere this year if somebody 'adn't told you, would you, eh? We make as much noise, eh? We look allright, don't we? No, mister, it's not the size of the show as matters, it's the way we enjoy it."

Hans Schulze

Faithful Work Honored

1. Just proudly walking. 2. Family giving last touches to entry. 3. A "moke" pulls a coster's cart. 4. End of a glorious day—fixing the first-prize medal.

Marshall Jumps 34 Higher Grades To Head of Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The presidential nomination of Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall to be next Chief of Staff of the United States Army completes the picture of a reorganized higher command of the Nation's armed forces. The new Navy slates were announced several weeks ago.

In naming General Marshall, the President went far down the ranks of available officers of field rank passing over 20 Major Generals and 14 Brigadiers who were senior to General Marshall to get a man of 58 years of age who will therefore have eight years of active service ahead of him before reaching the statutory retirement age.

He also passed over the prominent generals who had attained public prominence. General Marshall's name was not on the predicted lists any more than had been that of Admiral Stark, the next Chief of Operations of the Navy. He never appeared much in the press, in fact so far as the world outside the Army is concerned he is an obscure officer, but one who stood high among his colleagues in the Army itself. His present rank of Deputy Chief of Staff is due to selection by Gen. Malin Craig, the present Chief of Staff.

General Marshall's selection proves interesting. He is the first non-West Point graduate to be given the highest post in the Army since the World War period. He actually worked up from the ranks, although before enlisting as a private soldier in 1902 he had graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the First Division in the A. E. F. After the war he served as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. John J. Pershing, commanded the 15th Infantry for three years in China, was instructor at the Army War College and joined the General Staff as Chief of the War Plans Division and then as Deputy Chief of Staff.

The fact that he has been Deputy Chief of Staff for the past year appears to indicate a minimum revision of the Army high command which is regarded in many quarters as having reached a new level in quality and efficiency under Gen. Malin Craig. General Craig's forthright opposition to White House policies on several occasions, notably in regard to aircraft procurement when he fought for moderation against the New Deal group, and in regard to the French Airplane Mission which he attempted unsuccessfully to keep from obtaining a new type of Douglas bomber, had led to the expectation in some quarters that the White House would sweep the Craig influence out of the Army altogether.

But selection of General Craig's own Deputy Chief to succeed him would appear to indicate at least respect even if not personal fondness for the staff organization which General Craig perfected.

Former Pennsylvania Prison Head Acquitted

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Former Prison Superintendent William B. Mills was acquitted April 28 of an involuntary manslaughter charge in the fatalities to four convicts last August in super-heated punishment cells.

A jury of eight men and four women deliberated nearly 11 hours after Judge Louis E. Levinthal ruled there was no evidence to warrant conviction on murder and voluntary manslaughter charges.

General Classified

INFORMATION WANTED

CONSTANCE GERALDINE LOUISE TROTTER
deceased

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 23rd day of January 1939 and made in an action In the Matter of the Estate of Constance Geraldine Louise Trotter (late of Bath in the County of Somerset who died there on the 26th day of May 1938) Elizabeth Marshall Anthony against Fanny Agnes Hall. 1938 T. No. 1870 whereby the following enquiries were ordered, that is to say:

1. An enquiry whether the following persons (being maternal uncles of the Intestate named in the Plaintiff's said Affidavit) were respectively living or dead at the death of the Intestate on the 26th May 1938, namely (i) John Robert Firmin (ii) Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin (iii) Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin and (iv) Michel Lane Firmin and whether any of the said persons who shall be certified to have been then living have since died and if so who are the respective personal representatives.

2. An enquiry whether any and which of the said John Robert Firmin Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin and Michel Lane Firmin who shall be certified to have been dead at the death of the Intestate had any and what issue living at the death of the Intestate and whether any of such issue who shall be certified to have been then living have since died and if they died entitled to any vested share or interest who are the respective personal representatives of such deceased issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiries are to send by post prepaid to Arthur Taylor of Arthur Taylor & Co. of 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, Solicitors so as to reach that address in the ordinary course of post on or before the 30th day of June 1939 their full Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders.

Wednesday, the 12th day of July 1939 at 12 o'clock noon is the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims before Master Trehearne Room No. 246 Royal Courts of Justice, London.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with the particulars of his claim, the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom Notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated the 4th day of April 1939.

F. W. TREHEARNE
Master

NOTE. Michel Lane Firmin was born in the year 1859. It is believed he worked as a Mining Engineer in Africa and spent a short holiday in England in the year 1903 and then returned to Africa.

The said John Robert Firmin and the said Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin were born in the years 1845 and 1854 respectively and they are both believed to have emigrated as young men to the United States of America.

The death of the said Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin has been proved.

ARTHUR TAYLOR & CO.
11 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

FURNISHING home, want furniture, Oriental rugs, paintings, bronzes and old-fashioned furniture. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS & FURNITURE

GUEST HOME FOR SALE

26 rooms; within view of The Mother Church; established over 20 years; select clientele. Box G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., FENWAY—Attractive 1 and alcove-2-3 rm. suites; free refrig., large recep. hall; elevator; comfortable and warm; $45 to $85. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319. GEORGE A. GILES AND SON, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets; pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—5-rm. duplex apt. in 2-family house, with or without garage. 20 Granville St. TAL. 0226.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

ROXBURY, MASS., 55 Moreland St., Suite 2—5 rooms, improvements, piazza; adults only. Open Sunday 2-4 p. m. Call Gar. 3478 for appointment.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St., top floor—2 chambers, living room, kitchenette, bath; ideal location for business persons. KEN. 1756.

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished 3-room apartments, electric kitchens; southeastern exposures; summer or yearly rentals. 359 N. E. 80th Street.

SUBLET, Beacon Street, Boston; two bedrooms, large living room, extra lavatory; shower, twin beds; four months @ $75, longer by arrangement. Phone Ken. 9699 after May 1.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Rd.—Upper 5-room apt., 4 family unit; screened porch, automatic heat and hot water. Cherokee 2982.

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

AVERILL LAKE, VT.—Charming 6-room cottage; modern improvements; fully equipped for housekeeping; reasonable rates; season or month; folders. M. A. BUTLER, Dedham, Mass. Tel. DED. 0224-W.

WEST HARPSWELL, ME.
Rambling cottage, large airy living and sun room, fireplace, 3 chambers; overlooking Casco Bay; refreshing atmosphere of seashore and country; previously occupied by owner; $200 full season. Box D-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILDREN'S GROUPS

SUN-DIAL outing groups; Saturdays daily in summer; sports, nature, swimming, etc., children called for and taken home. MR. and MRS. RING. Eves. High. 7672, Boston.

CHORAL ROBES

COLLEGE—Choral or glee club gowns, black poplin, pleated, $4 each. LINDNER, 425-CM Seventh Ave., New York.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE, quiet home for one or two people; large grounds; modern conveniences; good food; $11 weekly. MISS E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

WARREN, MASS.—Cutler Farm, one mile from center, for those who love the country; all modern conveniences, large, comfortable, airy rooms, screened porches, shady lawns; Lake Wickaboag nearby; quiet, refined, restricted; $12 weekly. ELIAS CUTLER.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE STIENEN AGENCY
Specializes in
EXPERIENCED GOVERNESSES and TRAINED INFANTS' NURSES. 516 Stienen Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 7-1716

FARMS FOR SALE

ANTRIM, N. H.—50-acre poultry farm, capacity 2500 layers; modern 9-room house, all conveniences; desirable location off state road; beautiful mountain views; $12,000. ARTHUR L. POOR.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burress 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE HAMADAN Oriental Rug, 11 ft. 4 in. x 14 ft. 6 in.; excellent condition; sacrifice for quick sale. 82 Norwood Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-housekeeper, light laundry; state experience, age, references, salary desired. 277 Rockingstone Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

MIAMI, FLA.—Wanted, maid for general housework, Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. GASTON DRAKE, 447 N. E. 39th Street.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Letters to Strongheart," "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 372, Chicago.

AGENCIES WANTED

SWISS GENTLEMAN wishes to act as Agent in Switzerland for either an invention or a good marketable article. Apply Box W-1346, BCM/CSM, London.

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
by Avelyn M. Kerr

Communion	60c
The Way of Holiness	60c
God Is the Only Spirit	60c
In the Realm of God	50c

THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
4403 North Sheridan Road Chicago, Illinois

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Rou 8-7030

HARWICH PORT, Cape Cod, Mass., Tel. Har. 294—Real estate and summer rentals; office open every day and evening. MRS. JOHN C. OUR, Ocean Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Two large sunny rooms, very attractively furnished; bath adjoining; comfortable beds; reasonable rates; 15 min. to Fair. Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 152-16 Roosevelt Ave.—Fair visitors cordially invited make our home your home; airy rooms, Simmons beds; near church and Fair; reasonable. OHMSTEDE.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 47-36 163rd Place—Private home cheery sunny rooms, comfortable beds; 3-car garage; reasonable rates; close to Fair; gentlemen preferred. Flu. 9-2377.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 422M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

THUMB INDEXING

CONCORDANCES

Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy; Prose Works. Bibles. Rapid Page Finder Co. (the original), 168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Shawmut Realty Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
HOUSEKEEPING SUITES
TWO TO FOUR ROOMS

A full-size kitchen features these attractive apartments. Rent includes light and refrigeration, continuous hot water, janitor and watchman service. Pin-point showers. Through ventilation. Restricted tenancy. $42.50 a month and up

Rates for furnished apartments on request

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
KENmore 0482
248 Clearway Street, Boston

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Longwood Towers
HOMES OF INDIVIDUALITY
with Convenience, Comfort and Security

By the Year . . . . Unfurnished $102.50—$122.50 a month
Rates for furnished Apartments upon Request
VISIT OR TELEPHONE
LONGWOOD TOWERS
LONGWOOD 4200
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
MAIN DINING ROOM • GARAGE • MAID SERVICE • BEAUTY SHOP • VALET

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—7-room house, restricted, ocean bathing beach; 2 baths, porches, oil burner, garage; 35 minutes' drive to World's Fair; summer rental $1000; cost $15,000, sell for $9700. 8511 110th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

LOG CABINS—At Penaquid Point, Me. Large cabin; four bedrooms, spacious kitchen and shed, living-room 16x28, with rock fireplace, porch 8x40, fully equipped bathroom, furnished complete, electric lights and electric pump. Splendid view of ocean and Monhegan Island. Splendidly adapted for rooming and mealing small number of people. For sale or rent; also smaller cabin of 5 rooms, fully equipped, adapted for two people. For further information, address: Prof. Herbert C. Libby, Waterville, Me.

HOMES TO SHARE

HUDSON, MASS.—Will share charming, comfortable home with paying guests; commuting distance from Boston. Mrs. M. T. Wheeler, 109 Lincoln St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 156 Babcock Street—Quiet home for rest and study; experienced and loving care if needed. Longwood 9794.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST BREWSTER, CAPE COD
Bungalow, 4 bedrooms, bath, all modern kitchen, white sink; large living and dining room; electricity; 2 screened porches; private beach, safe for children; 2 car garage and large room above; about 10,000 sq. ft. land; owner must sell; $4500.00. DEDHAM 0660.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, MAINE
Modern 12-room cottage, facing beach; all conveniences; 2-car garage. W. O. LITTLEFIELD.

WESTWOOD, MASS.—$3800, attractive bungalow, 4 rooms, dinette, garage, garden, desirable location on finished street. Tel. Ded. 1843-J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

CLOCKS repaired of any origin and condition; 35 yrs.' experience, reputable references furnished upon request; will call, estimate and deliver within 25 miles free; all work guaranteed. Write or phone ISADOR H. MADOFF, 54 Forsyth St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 5945.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods
NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St. Dorchester Boston Mass
Telephone TALBOT 2400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, Local, Interstate
WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl 0210—0211

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, well furnished, light, conveniently located, 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; reasonable. Phone Me. 3-2717, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Building, Boston, available from May 1, Monday and Friday mornings. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive large front room with bath, newly decorated; desirable single rooms, spacious piazza, garage; excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St. Tel. LON. 9034.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES business practitioners teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTG CO. 13 E 16 St. N Y C ALg 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

DEDHAM, MASS.—Change in business location; must sacrifice modern 6-room house; hardwood floors, Timken oil burner; heated garage; celotexed throughout; excellent condition. DEDham 0707-M.

HAPPINESS FOR SOMEONE!

Within 30 minutes drive, train or bus from Boston. Small country and seashore estate amid beautiful trees and shrubbery. Churches, schools, beach and golf course within five minutes' walk. Colonial house in prime condition, 1st floor: reception hall with winding staircase, large living room, library, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen and sun porch; 2nd floor: balcony, 4 large chambers, 2 tiled baths (one with built-in shower). Oak floors throughout, 5 fireplaces. Oil heat, instantaneous hot water, laundry and lavatory in basement. Two-car detached garage. 25780 square feet, all in lawns and perennial gardens, easy to care for.

Owner's year-round home.
Sale price to your advantage
Box D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1594
155 Commonwealth Ave Cen Newton 5252

ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs; maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach; should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

SHARON, MASS.—For sale, 13-room house, automatic heat; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. COM. 9095 (Boston).

TO LET in Merrymount, Quincy, 7-rm. house completely furnished; hot water heat, oil burner; 2-car garage; ready for occupancy June 1st. Box E-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Rte. 20, 104 miles west of Albany, Thora Aland's tourist home. Modern conveniences; Swedish baskets, antiques; elevation 1600 ft.; no mosquitoes.

ROOMS TO LET

AT "THE ELMS," Jamaica Plain, Mass., you will find pleasant sunny rooms, spacious living rooms, porches, attractive grounds, best of food and service; prices reasonable; permanent or transient. Revere and Elm Street. JAM. 2654.

BOSTON, 6 Gloucester St., near Esplanade—Front room; excellent river view; large closet with lavatory, cont. h. w., shower baths, electric grill; also small room reasonable.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Apt. 5—Clean, quiet room; newly decorated, homelike atmosphere; elevator; transient or permanent. COM. 3125.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Two adults, brother and sister, have a delightful little home in a restful, inspiring location; room and garage, $5. 21 Colony Road. Tel. Lex. 0152.

LYNN, MASS.—Very desirable location; near Christian Science church and ocean; well furnished rooms in comfortable home; 30 minutes to Boston. L. B. W., 19 Red Rock St.; Lynn 5920.

N. Y. C., 315 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Spacious outside, nicely furnished; refined environment; phone; housekeeping; accessible transportation; business references; reasonable.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Fairly large room, unfurnished or furnished; references. EDgecombe 4-7636 after 5 or week end.

N. Y. C., 120 West 70th St.—A real home for business woman, single room, light, quiet, private bath. Chatfield, EN. 2-3832.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 37-18 Bowne St.—Eight minutes to Fair; bright, spacious room adjacent tub bath; twin beds; refined environment. MARION THORS, Flu. 9-6208.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Bo. 8-1706—Double room overlooking garden; two blocks to subway; ten minutes to Fair; reasonable; one gentleman.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, adjoining bath, in private house; 2 blocks from Stewart Manor Station. NIELSEN, 13 Roosevelt St., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 33-16 81st, Apt. 62B—Transients; room, twin beds, semi-private bath; 15 mins. World's Fair. Newtown 9-5388.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—White, American, middle-aged; no dependents, clean habits; offers services. Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED man seeks situation, any kind, anywhere; experienced industrial engineer, credit management, accountant; references. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED MAN, experienced farmer, caretaker, janitor; Conn. or Mass. preferred. P. O. Box, 104, Somers, Conn.

POSITION as general worker on estate, care live stock, trees, gardening, painting and repairing. A. R. WIXON, 76 Elm Street, Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ABLE, experienced secretarial school graduate seeks position with opportunity and future. Call Wellesley 1738 or write READER, 72 Seaver St., Wellesley, Mass.

CAPABLE woman desires position; practical nursing; drives car; traveled extensively; references. Box E-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS, Mother's Substitute—Mrs. H. Lowell highly recommends Protestant American; exceptional ability; qualified to take complete charge children; excellent housekeeper; go anywhere. ASP. 7169, or write Box E-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HONEST, reliable colored woman desires apartments to care for mornings, 8 or 9 to 12; A-1 references. Phone mornings Garrison 1063, Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Refined, reliable woman, nursing experience; will care for lady, child requiring attention or elderly couple. Write Box W-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, position as companion, managing-housekeeper, hostess or receptionist by capable woman; will travel or go to any city. COMPANION, 3799 Lake Ave.

WELL EDUCATED woman, competent, reliable, experienced in care and training of children, good driver. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN desires place as nursery-governess, companion, etc.; go anywhere; driver's license; references. MARJORIE KEYES, Wenham, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN—Capable, practical attendant or companion; free to travel. MRS. JENNIE M. RICE, 815 So. 23rd St., Easton, Pa.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery complete interiors. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 West Sixty Fourth St., N. Y. C., EN 2-1560.

SUMMER HOMES

OAK BLUFFS, MASS., Nashawena Park—Always a breeze, easy walking distance to tabernacle, post office, bathing, tennis, 7 room cottage with bath, constant hot water, laundry, garage, electric refrigerator and cooker; inspection by appointment. JOHN L. CASEY, 56 Washington St., Providence, R. I.

FOR RENT—Summer home, furnished, California bungalow, heart of Pocanos, Pa.; all conveniences; four bedrooms, large porch, screened; bathing; rent June, July, August. Write owner, 806 East Sixth St., Plainfield, N. J.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, CAPE COD—9-room cottage facing water on Bay side; completely furnished with all improvements; garage. L. SEXTON, 117 Maple Ave., Windsor, Conn.

WESTCHESTER CO.—For lease, 6 months, furnished bungalow $500.00; 3 rooms, bath, including porch; General Electric refrigerator, hot and cold water, range; many fruit trees; Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Write Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, MAINE, in beautiful Casco Bay—Summer camp; running water, good bathing; not a resort; month, season. HASKELL, 8 Larkin Road, Medford, Mass. Mystic 3436-R.

GLOUCESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASSACHUSETTS
Cottage on beautiful Good Harbor Beach; unexcelled surf bathing, boating, fishing; four bedrooms, bath, large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, with electric refrigerator, dishwasher, gas range, water heater; screened porch; garage; large open-air terrace on beach. Season $750; month $400. FRANK M. KNOTT, 4 Commonwealth Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Large house; furnished; all improvements; garage; near beaches; unexcelled view Ipswich Bay; season. Write Suite 9, 87 St. Stephen St., Boston.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASSACHUSETTS
New, all-electric cottage in beautiful Mount Pleasant woodlands, next to golf course, near Singing Beach. Three bedrooms; two baths; large living room with fireplace; dining room; kitchen, with electric refrigerator, range, water heater; large screened porch. Privacy assured by thirty acres of woodlands. Season: $50. FRANK M. KNOTT, 4 Commonwealth Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

SHARON, MASS.—Beautifully furnished home; ideal country town. COM. 9095 (Boston).

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

USED CARS

1939 Packard Super Eight Sedan
Overdrive
Trunk and Trunk Rack
Radio and Heater
White Side Wall Tires
Trippe Fog Lights
Used very little
Cost New $2495.50
Will sell for $1875

Car may be seen at Motor Mart Garage by appointment. Call HANcock 7019 (Boston), E. D. MacELROY.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing
Our 51st Anniversary Sale—
a Month of Unsurpassed Values
BUY ON TERMS AT SALE PRICES
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

THOMAS LUMBER CO.
A Complete Line of All Kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
PHONE 4108 ORLANDO, FLA.

Morgan's
39-43 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
For Bargains Visit Second Floor
Big values thruout the store
39 WEST CHURCH ST.

AMERICAN

Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramont St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Spring Parade
of refreshing
HOME FURNISHINGS
Third Floor
DICKSON-IVES

The Greeting Shop
Cards for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Look your best
Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and PORT LAUDERDALE

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D McDONALD GLADYS W FRIED

WINTER HAVEN

Central Grocery
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
Groceries—Meats
Poultry—Sea Foods
Quality Foods Free Delivery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
We Deliver
Call HEMLOCK 2136
Night Phones De 7306—He 3791
GREEN FLORIST
2267 Peachtree Road Elizabeth Buckley

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leadin, Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Harry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

MOUNTAIN CITY ● ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000 ● 207-213 Coxe St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE
(Continued)

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
76 Patton Avenue Tel. 6700

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and dresses handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

BOARD AND TUITION
6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education. French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boué. 33 R. Erlanger. Paris.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

A/S LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
in Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
in Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Vorhang Industrie
AARAU
INNEN-DEKORATION
VORHANGSTOFFE
MOBELSTOFFE
KLEINMÖBEL
M. Hundsinger-Buess
Tel. 2.23.29
Interior Decorating

SCHUHGESCHÄFT
Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfusserplatz A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFUSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. Günther, Manager

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

FELIX BADEL & CIE, S. A.
Electricite
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 48.245

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

THUN

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Team Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

Grascher-Haller/Zurich 4
Badenerstrasse 21 / 1. Etage / beim Stauffacher

Kinderbetten
Kindermöbel
Leiterwagen
Puppenwagen
Liegestühle
Rohrmöbel
Spielfahrzeuge
für Kinder

Alle Reparaturen billigst Tel. 3.13.39
(Nursery Furniture, Wicker Furniture)

KLARA MÜLLER
KREUZPLATZ 20
Wolle für alle Zwecke, Damenstrümpfe, Handschuhe, Wollwäsche
(Wool, Stockings, Underwear, etc.)

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST.
Phone 25321 Residence 22933

Winton's
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up to Date in All Men's Apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

VANITY FAYRE
Ladies' Hairdressers
Dial 51-1165
For a Perfect Permanent
Open all day Wednesday
President Street, Germiston

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O Box 6818

V. M. F. DAIRIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Malcolmson & Paterson
Estate and Insurance Agents
Builders and Contractors
COMPANY SECRETARIES
Members of the Real Estate Agents Institute To Buy, Build or Sell Property, See Us
We are here to serve and advise you.
Ph. 33/5878 33/5879 Maritime House, Cor. Loveday and Main Sts. Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors. L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
(EST. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

REGAL CYCLE CO.
(TRANSVAAL) PTY. LTD.
106, Market Street, opposite old G. P. O.
Johannesburg
Ask for illustrated catalogue

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market Street Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER ST.
Phones: 33-8143, 33-5334, 33-6608

G. M. Horne (Pty.) Ltd.
PRINTERS
Cor. Trump and Ussher Streets
Selby Township P. O. Box 6785

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. 116 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL
179-181 West St. and 164 Smith St., Durban
Phone 23785
225 Commercial Rd., Maritzburg
Phone 4189
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
● PETROL ● OILS

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists,
Body Builders, Duco Spraying,
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428

PRETORIA

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times, Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares. Reasonable Prices.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721
10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N.S.W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys, Lino-Cuts, etc.

Swedish Arts and Crafts
9 King's Cross Road
Exclusive Imported Glass, Crystal :: Pottery, Carved Woodwork :: Lovely Hand-woven Cloths :: Best Quality Candles
Telephone FL 4510

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
585 GEORGE STREET
Opposite Anthony Horderns'

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

KINGS CROSS STORES
High Grade Groceries
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs
64 Darlinghurst Road F. 3460

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches — Oxford Street, George Street op. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newton and Parramatta

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

"You Can't Buy Better" than at
ALLAN & STARK LTD
The Big Friendly Department Store
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS
BRISBANE. AUSTRALIA...

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAYLOR & SON
Printers and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone MU 4355

RAINERS BEDDING
PTY. LTD. PHONE F4258
Specialists in Spring Filled Mattresses
All types of bedding
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway
RENOVATIONS

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
for
Clayknit Knitwear
in
Suits, Cardigans and Pullovers Tailored to Measure
294 Collins St., Melbourne
558 Burke Rd., Camberwell
50 Puckle St., Moonee Ponds

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 25 years

SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F5619

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins Street
Telephone C. 5218

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE C 1
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
For CLEAN TOWELS Ring VERA VERE
386 Flinders Street MU 3008

MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
105 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
(LATE BRIDGE & SON)
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR
33 GLENHUNTLY RD.
TELEPHONE L5383

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava and Hampton Street, Hampton
WINDSOR 1557

MELBOURNE South Yarra

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41754
9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND MEAT CO. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People
Mackay's for Seeds and Plants and Everything for the Garden
Floral Work of Every Description at Shortest Notice
Day Tel. 44,322 After Hours 20,799
MACKAY'S *"The Quality House"*
90 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
(Mention this advertisement and receive 10% discount)

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

MODERN BAG CO.
Opp. Town Hall, Auckland
The Leading Store for Handbags, Travel and Sports Goods

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALK-OVER and SAXONE SHOES also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
OF N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

The "Evelyn Cerita"
Mantles
Costumes and Coats
Value and Satisfaction
374 Queen St. (Opp. Town Hall)

AUCKLAND'S POPULAR CONFECTIONERY STORE
"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Phone 26334 Pt. Chevalier Auckland

PRINTING, ETC.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Rd., Henderson
(PHONE)

JAMES WILSON Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street AUCKLAND

Car Repairs
Expert Service
First Class Workmanship
ALEX DONALD
22-26 Upper Queen Street Auckland
Phone No. 32-590

PUBLIC TYPIST
Typing, Duplicating, etc.
MISS DORA DUNBAR
Mahony's Bldgs., 38 Shortland St.
Phone 30-857 Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Bark

Mrs. G. Smith, who lives in the picturesque village of Kirby Underdale in Yorkshire, England, can claim to be the recipient of a unique and almost historic letter. Post Office officials in Britain, however, are hoping that the writer of this letter does not have too many copyists. For if many similar messages were delivered in the same manner as Mrs. Smith's the business of the British Empire might be hung up to no small extent; and even if similar messages were delivered normally, they might prove difficult to deal with.

The story is told in the British Post Office Magazine. One of the curious factors about the letter was that it was written, or rather

"It's for a backwoods painting of 'Gone With the Wind.'"

scratched, on birch bark. The writer was Mrs. Smith's son, Bill, now in Canada; and Bill used birch bark and a penknife because in the wilds of the Rockies, where he is most of the time, he had no paper, no ink, and no pen.

Bill's letter home was quite a short one, so it was not so inconvenient to the postman as it might well have been.

Which brings us to the second and unique feature about this letter. The postman who knocked on Mrs. Smith's door in Kirby Underdale to deliver the letter, for Bill was not a postman at all, at least not a regular one. His name is Lord Halifax, and his more usual duties are those of British Foreign Minister.

Lord Halifax was staying for the week end at his Yorkshire residence and he brought the bark letter up with him from London, where it had been sent to him by another member of the nobility, Lord Chaplin, who had received the letter from Bill Smith's own hands way out in the Rockies. Bill had been a cook to Lord Chaplin's party on a hunting trip.

Miaow

Regular (ahem!) readers of this column may remember that some while back we told of the two official Downing Street cats and their official Parliamentary comrades whose right of domicile in the House of Commons has been established, after a Government inquiry. Now we learn of an official post office cat, a member of the Darlington, England, post office staff.

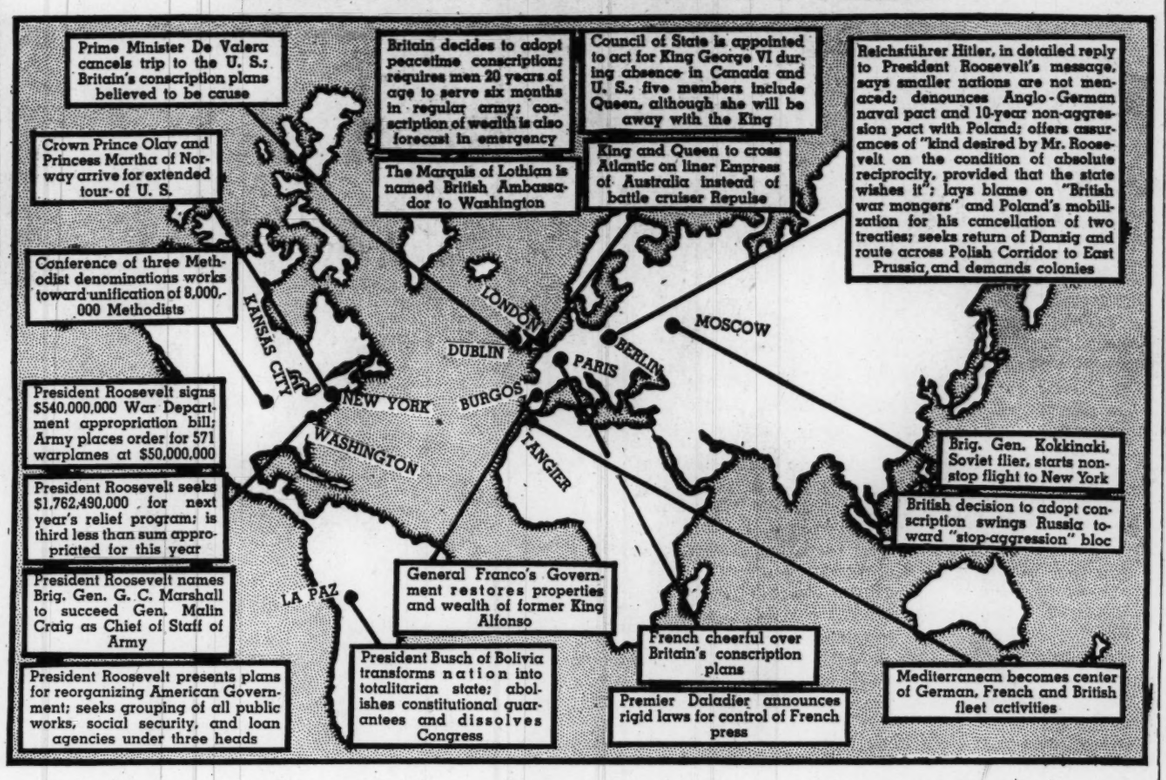
This cat's position is established by an entry in the official records of "One cat, one shilling weekly."

A two-footed member of the staff is responsible for drawing kitty's wages; and, it is recorded, if these wages are not paid promptly, there is an immediate inquiry from the Accountant General's Department as to the cat's welfare, and as to whether there is a vacancy—there being considerable competition in the feline social world for posts in the Government service.

Tom Cat, postal clerk, wears no uniform, signs no official forms, and never has to declare his nationality—facts which might perhaps cause unrest among other civil servants not so fortunate in a land of complete democracy and equal treatment for all. But then Tom Cat's position in Darlington is that almost of a dictator. In which case it might be considered interesting and indeed pleasing that he does not insist upon a uniform.

J. A. M.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Prime Minister De Valera cancels trip to the U. S.; Britain's conscription plans believed to be cause
Britain decides to adopt peacetime conscription; requires men 20 years of age to serve six months in regular army; conscription of wealth is also forecast in emergency
Council of State is appointed to act for King George VI during absence in Canada and U. S.; five members include Queen, although she will be away with the King
Reichsführer Hitler, in detailed reply to President Roosevelt's message, says smaller nations are not menaced; denounces Anglo-German naval pact and 10-year non-aggression pact with Poland; offers assurances of "kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt on the condition of absolute reciprocity, provided that the state wishes it"; lays blame on "British war mongers" and Poland's mobilization for his cancellation of two treaties; seeks return of Danzig and route across Polish Corridor to East Prussia, and demands colonies
Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway arrive for extended tour of U. S.
The Marquis of Lothian is named British Ambassador to Washington
King and Queen to cross Atlantic on liner Empress of Australia instead of battle cruiser Repulse
Conference of three Methodist denominations works toward unification of 8,000,000 Methodists
LONDON
DUBLIN
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
KANSAS CITY
NEW YORK
BURGOS
WASHINGTON
TANGIER
LA PAZ
President Roosevelt signs $540,000,000 War Department appropriation bill; Army places order for 571 warplanes at $50,000,000
Brig. Gen. Kokkinaki, Soviet flier, starts nonstop flight to New York
President Roosevelt seeks $1,762,490,000 for next year's relief program; is third less than sum appropriated for this year
British decision to adopt conscription swings Russia toward "stop-aggression" bloc
President Roosevelt names Brig. Gen. G. C. Marshall to succeed Gen. Malin Craig as Chief of Staff of Army
General Franco's Government restores properties and wealth of former King Alfonso
French cheerful over Britain's conscription plans
President Roosevelt presents plans for reorganizing American Government; seeks grouping of all public works, social security, and loan agencies under three heads
President Busch of Bolivia transforms nation into totalitarian state; abolishes constitutional guarantees and dissolves Congress
Premier Daladier announces rigid laws for control of French press
Mediterranean becomes center of German, French and British fleet activities

Monitor Movie Guide

The Challenge (Film Alliance)—Story of the ascent of the Matterhorn in the '60's and the rivalry between two villages to win the honor of first scaling the peak. Handsomely photographed in a manner to emphasize the risks of the climb. Robert Douglas, Luis Trenker, Frank Birch, Mary Clare, Joan Gardner. Family.

Dark Victory (Warner)—Tragedy, based on a play of the same title, providing a star vehicle for Bette Davis against a clinical background. She is an heiress who is persuaded to undergo an operation, which, the surgeons say later, will merely postpone a fatal outcome. Through marriage she finds peace and happiness despite the sentence hanging over her. George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Geraldine Fitzgerald.—Adults only.

The Kid From Texas (MGM)—Romantic comedy about a cowboy who learned to play polo and then went East to put his lessons to use. A bit of romance is mixed with the polo. Dennis O'Keefe, Florence Rice, Anthony Allen, Jessie Ralph, Buddy Ebsen. Adults and young people.

The Spirit of Culver (Universal)—Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew as two roommates in a story about the military school and its students. Henry Hull as the father of one of the boys is supposed to be a soldier, reported killed in action, who turns up under another name. Andy Devine is a sympathetic legionnaire. Adults and young people

Story of Vernon and Irene Castle (RKO)—Film biography laid in the period just before and during the World War, recounting the romance of the two dancers and its tragic conclusion on a flying field in Texas. Pleasantly reminiscent in its songs, dances and costumes. Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Lew Fields, Edna May Oliver, Walter Brennan.—Adults and young people.

Wuthering Heights (Goldwyn)—Film from the novel by Emily Brontë, handsomely photographed, carefully acted, and skilfully directed, relating the tragic romance of Heathcliff and Cathy against a wild background of the English moors. The sombre atmosphere of the novel has been caught by the movie. Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon, David Niven, Flora Robson, Donald Crisp, Geraldine Fitzgerald. Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol."

Adults and Young People—"Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

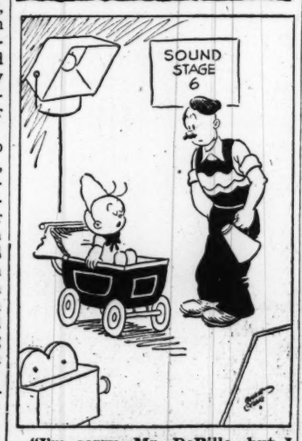
Service

Boston

Some years ago the writer, who was living in a suburb of Cleveland, used a suburban car to get into the city. One day, on opening her bag to get carfare, she discovered that she had forgotten her purse, and hadn't a cent with her! When the conductor came for her fare, she explained her dilemma to him and asked if he would trust her for the fare. She promised to see that he got it the next day.

He, of course, was willing to do this, although she was a stranger to him, as he was a new conductor. But in a few moments he returned and quietly handed her a dollar bill, saying that she might find it useful.

Little Chauncey



"I'm sorry, Mr. DeBille, but I never could say 'Goo-Goo' in a convincing manner."

Wait Till It Freezes

A cubic foot of ice weighs 5.3 pounds less than a cubic foot of water.

In Lighter Vein

A Better Guess

In Rome, according to a visitor, Ambassador Page and his wife got into an argument over some small matter. Happily the dispute was settled quickly and pleasantly, whereupon Mr. Page laughed and exclaimed, "This seems like a chapter that has slipt out of a novel, doesn't it?"

But Mrs. Page, remembering that her distinguished husband was himself a novelist, with a strong proclivity for drawing his material from life, replied, "No, dear, it seems more like a chapter that will slip into one."

Gorgeous

They had just turned the corner from one of the most beautiful of steep valleys.

She exclaimed: "What a beautiful gorge that was!"

"Yes, it wasn't bad," he replied, his mind flashing back, unromantically, to the inn in the hollow, "but I could have done with a bit more pudding."—Montreal Star.

Letter of Recommendation

A kind gentleman had to dismiss his gardener for unfaithful service. He was too fond of sneaking away from his work for long periods at a time. Not wishing to harm him, however, the gentleman wrote this note:

"I wish to state that Blank has been in my employ over two years. In that time he got out of the garden more than any other man I have had."

Sad Case

"How's the food at your boarding house?"

"Not so good—I can hardly eat my second helpings."

Daily Quotation

DO NOT ask for tasks equal to your powers but powers equal to your tasks.—ANON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Black or White

One plant, the piper nigrum, is the source of both black and white pepper. If black pepper is wanted, the grower picks it while it is green and dries it whole by exposing it to the sun. If white pepper is desired, he allows it to ripen, then removes the hard outer husk before drying.

A Verse for Today . . .

In thee, O LORD, do I put my trust: let me never be put to confusion.—Ps. 71:1.

Pen Points for Peace

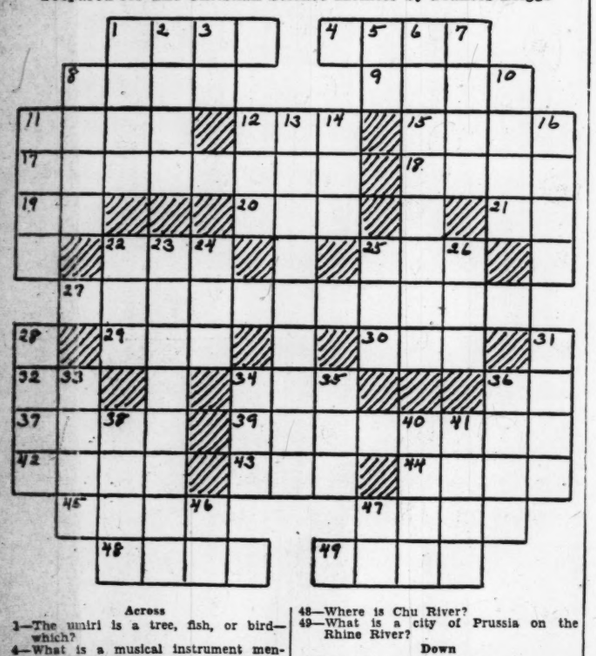
Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

I agree with you perfectly in your disapprobation of war. Abstracted from the inhumanity of it, I think it wrong in point of human providence, for whatever advantages one nation would obtain from another, whether it be part of their territory, the liberty of commerce with them, free passage to their rivers, etc., etc., it would be cheaper to purchase such advantages with ready money, than to pay the expense by acquiring it by war.—Benjamin Franklin, in a letter to his sister, Sept. 20, 1783.

Expansion in order to secure access to supplies of raw materials may have a certain validity, but possession of a colony grants prior right but not monopoly; so that in the long run, purchase is the surest means of access to raw materials, if not also the cheapest.—Nathaniel Peffer, in "The Fallacy of Conquest."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The umiri is a tree, fish, or bird—which?
4—What is a musical instrument mentioned in Bible?
8—What is one of straps by which driver governs a horse?
9—What name did Gelett Burgess give his nonsense creature?
11—In what building are horses kept?
12—In speaking of Biblical Zebina, what possessive pronoun would you use?
15—What is the matter found in troughs of grindstones after grinding of edged tools?
17—A person skilled in languages is what?
18—Who is a Judahite of I Chr. 2:27?
19—What prefix signifies "not"?
20—What is one of veneer sheets forming plywood?
21—Act.
22—In Moslem cosmology, what is the name of a mountain range encircling the earth?
25—What is the name of a river of Switzerland?
27—What is a micromillimeter?
28—The time of light is what?
30—An ocellus is an eye, bat, or boa—which?
32—What exclamation expresses surprise?
34—In speaking of Biblical Dalmanutha, what possessive pronoun would you use?
36—What is a Chinese dialect spoken in Yangtze Valley?
37—What is a middle degree between light and darkness?
39—What dominated land, sea, and air during the Mesozoic era?
42—What is a chaeta?
43—Alaska is a territory of what country (abbr.)?
44—England's floral emblem is what?
45—Little Tommy Tucker traded what for his evening meal?
47—What is the subterranean part of a plant?
48—Where is Chu River?
49—What is a city of Prussia on the Rhine River?

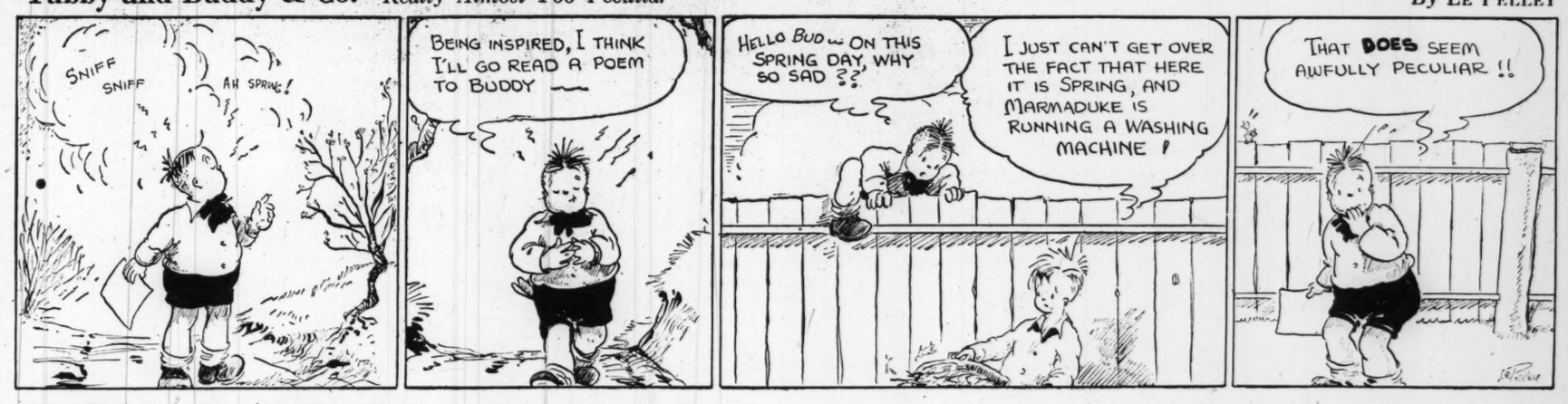
Down

1—What is a sea swallow?
2—What did Pharaoh put upon Joseph's hand?
3—What is past participle ending of many strong verbs?
5—Symbol for silver is what?
6—What is an emblem of fidelity and constancy?
7—Who was 11th President of U. S.?
8—What was once upon the earth 40 days and 40 nights?
10—How is the Labrador duck described?
11—How does Milton describe the firmament?
12—If your arms are akimbo, your hands rest where (sing.)?
13—Who are the followers of Mohammed?
14—Pigs are kept in what?
16—What is the swift-sailing canoe of Malaysia?
22—What do you call a young antelope?
23—If you visited Valdez, whom would you see?
24—A bimb is a boa, fly, or nut—which?
25—In golf, what is a score of one stroke in a hole?
26—A hind or doe is what?
28—Peas grow in what (pl.)?
31—If you liquify by heat, you do what?
33—Colors are what?
34—Who was son of Caleb (I Chr. 4:15)?
35—What is the name of Belgium's famous watering place?
38—If you were in Decatur, Illinois, in what direction would you travel to reach Quincy?
38—What was name of portico in which Zeno lectured?
40—What is the furnace of Deut. 4:20 made of?
41—What is the great northern diver?
46—Gill (abbr.).
47—What is the name of an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Really Almost Too Peculiar*

By LE PELLEY


SNIFF SNIFF
AH SPRING!
BEING INSPIRED, I THINK I'LL GO READ A POEM TO BUDDY —
HELLO BUD — ON THIS SPRING DAY, WHY SO SAD ??
I JUST CAN'T GET OVER THE FACT THAT HERE IT IS SPRING, AND MARMADUKE IS RUNNING A WASHING MACHINE !
THAT DOES SEEM AWFULLY PECULIAR !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Get Ready—Get Set—Go!*

I saw the Boss oiling up his bicycle this morning —
And Joan trying on her skates
So I decided to practice up on my running
And it's just as well I did !

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Tinned Pedigree*

By THE HAGERS

"JACK, TELL ME, WHY DID YOU DECIDE TO MAKE THE ROBOT TALK?" I CRIED.
"IT WAS THE ONE THING THAT HE LACKED TO BE A PERFECT JOB," HE QUACKED.
"A JOB, EH! CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY, AND DON'T REFER TO ME THAT WAY.
"WE ROBOTS TRACE OUR ANCESTRY BACK TO THE FIRST TIN CAN," SAID HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality for Un-neutrals

With a flash of that realism which he sometimes brings to a discussion, Senator William E. Borah cut straight through the whole "neutrality" argument the other day when he said: "Haven't the people already made up their minds who is right and who is wrong? The thing that is uppermost in my mind is that there is no neutrality at this time because of conditions that exist in the world. . . ."

In other words, the widespread existence of emotional and intellectual un-neutrality in the United States means that a genuine neutrality policy, whether by law or by administration, is impossible. Hence the whole discussion now going on before Senate and House committees concerns the extent to which Congress shall legislate foreign policy in an effort either to curb the President, or to extend his power.

The collective actionists, who are holding "Peace and Security Week" this week, would enlarge the President's power through the Thomas Amendment, giving him authority to impose embargoes against aggressor nations. The isolationist wing of the peace movement, which believes basically in "peace at any price" short of actual invasion, would restrict the President by re-enactment of the present law or its strengthening, plus legislation to curb war profits. And in between is a third group, really very close to the collective actionists, which favors Senator Key Pittman's proposals to repeal the mandatory embargo on arms, extend cash-and-carry to all wartime exports to belligerents, but in the Pacific prohibit shipments to powers violating the Nine-Power Pact.

* * *

But Congress can compromise between these three main groups. The very minimum action would be no action at all, simply letting the cash-and-carry provisions of the present law lapse on May 1, which will happen anyway, and permitting the rest of the law—with its mandatory embargoes on arms shipments—to continue. This result would be inconvenient for the Administration, for if the President were in a position where he could not avoid declaring that war had broken out, he would be forced to prohibit shipment of such important instruments of war as airplanes. However, there would be no hindrances to raw materials exports.

Another possible action would be to repeal all neutrality legislation whatever. The Chief Executive would then have back all his former authority over foreign policy, but no power to discriminate between purchasing nations and to embargo shipments to aggressors.

Perhaps the likeliest of all results is passage of the Pittman cash-and-carry resolution, probably without the addition of an embargo on Japan. This result would suit the Administration as far as Europe is concerned, since it would permit the United States to assist the powers controlling the seas, but it would allow Japan all its present access to the American market. Hence every effort is being made by the collective-action group to support the embargo against Japan which Senator Pittman has added. In practical politics, however, this last addition may have been introduced to make the original Pittman resolution seem more like a compromise.

* * *

Where does this leave public policy? The possibility that Great Britain or France would be shut off from the American market altogether by legislation has now practically vanished. The only question is over the degree of freedom the Executive will have to assist those nations. Public opinion has moved a long way since 1935, but it has had in the process powerful propulsion from overseas.

In cool logic, authority to the President to prevent American arms and supplies from aiding in aggression is in line with all the past commitments of American policy—the Nine-Power Treaty, the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and so forth. But to give the President unrestrained power to apply embargoes is getting very close to granting him the power to declare war.

Ideally, the Thomas Amendment, providing authority to distinguish between aggressor and victim and to array the United States on the side of respect for international pacts and boundaries, would be most desirable. In practice, however, it is sometimes difficult to determine technically the aggressor. One reservation to the Thomas Amendment would throw this question in every instance back into Congress by subjecting the President's finding to ratification. Considering this and also the hesitancy of the American people to assume a role of arbiter or interferer, the Pittman cash-and-carry plan may be a satisfactory compromise.

It would express in its effect on the various present contending nations the clear feelings of the American people, while preserving the convenient myth of neutrality. Entire repeal of the Neutrality Act might be legalistically more correct. But with the American people halfway across the bridge from isolationism to collective security, possibly a halfway measure is progress.

A Two-Cylinder Car

Marked interest surrounds the current introduction of an inexpensive two-cylinder automobile to motor-conscious Americans by Crosley radio interests. From an automotive standpoint, the venture will represent a significant test of the sales possibilities said to be inherent in the untapped reservoir of wage earners who cannot now afford the luxuries of individual transportation facilities. On the other hand, a two-cylindered car capable of fifty miles to the gasoline gallon may meet family demands for two cars, one for office commuting, the other for the rest of the family.

Introduction of the low-priced car at Indianapolis Motor Speedway, April 28, has revived debates current in automotive circles for the last decade concerning the possibilities of a new car breaking into the existing used-car price range. Some experts feel that a new $400 car may kill the used car business. Yet manufacturers have avoided building under-sized cars because the used car had been found too efficient to justify competition.

A big factor in favor of a very light car as opposed to used cars in the same price range is its economy of operation and upkeep. The most difficult hurdle is the educated American taste for engine power, roomy bodies and streamlined designs. A car must be good to make a permanent niche in a competitive automobile market which today has only twenty-seven survivors from a list of 1,000 automobile manufacturers who have tried their hands at satisfying American motorists.

The Good Fairy

It was reported by a late classical author that sailors voyaging off the coast of Africa heard a sad voice in the mountains lamenting Pan. In like manner there came a time in the fifteenth century when it was declared that the fairies had left England, and the Wife of Bath in the Canterbury Tales held that they had been put to flight by the mendicant friars.

But Pan returned as soon as Greek literature was read again with delight, and the fairies have never ceased to flourish in literature down to our own time. If anyone has any doubt about this he should consider the impressive collection of books representing fairy literature now on exhibition at the Bodleian Library in Oxford, and the fairies enshrined in their stories from Morgan le Fay in the Morte D'Arthur down to Kipling's Puck of Pook's Hill (1906).

The child of today is no longer required to show his imaginative faith by declaring: "I do believe in fairies." Yet fairies have played so large a part in the literature of English-speaking peoples that they have a fantasy world of their own from which no ban can evict them and no rival in good works can displace them. If mortal eyes fall on Oberon and Titania in the woodland or hear the prankish voice of Puck, commonsense, no doubt, concludes:

> Think but this (and all is mended),
> That you have but slumber'd here.

But that is not to banish from our bookshelves the little people who danced on the hills, or who favored dairies and sleeping-chambers between sunset and sunrise. Born in folklore, they have assumed a more permanent place in fantasy and in literature. Prankish they were, but on the whole well-disposed to men. And, therefore, until men have learned to be better disposed toward one another fairies may well carry on in fiction policies that mankind would like to adopt in fact.

We hear that one of the most popular exhibits at the San Francisco Fair is that of the Bell Telephone Company. It offers free telephone calls to any part of the United States—provided you'll let the general public listen in. But the crowds come to eavesdrop, not to talk. Which reminds us that human nature hasn't changed much since the days the party wire was the primary interest down on the farm.

The Bookshelf

News in Masquerade

Those who follow the circus, the scene-shifters in the theater, the puppeteer who pulls the strings and simulates the voices of the images seen by his audience, would tell us, there is no doubt, that behind the scenes there is a revealing drabness and much to disillusion the inquisitive investigator. Those of us who devote serious thought and some effort to the production and distribution of a daily newspaper would be the last to admit, much less confess, that conformance to voluntarily prescribed ethical codes would permit even an effort to mystify or deceive. But a challenge has been issued and the demand is made that the press plead to a serious and carefully documented indictment.

* * *

There comes, unannounced and unheralded, Laurence Greene's THE ERA OF WONDERFUL NONSENSE (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3) bearing the supplementary subtitle, "A Casebook of the Twenties." The "Twenties," be it remembered, is a period still fresh in the memory of working newspaper editors and publishers. Some, perhaps, will not care to be reminded of the difficulties weathered and the subterfuges to which they resorted. The sudden cessation of hostilities overseas had, according to Mr. Greene, left an aching and gaping void on the front pages of the sensational newspapers. Their editors, possibly assuming that the public had formed a habit of reading which must be stimulated to the point of satiation, sought, Mr. Greene tells us, to magnify and exploit into horrendous and grotesque proportions events which ordinarily would have attracted only passing attention.

Do not imagine that the author is himself an inflationist. He files a convincing and persuasive brief, accompanied by a bill of particulars. His exhibit includes a list of what many were led to regard as causes célèbres because of exploitation and typographical emphasis. These, to mention a few, are the Charles Ponzi case, the Klan investigation, the canonizing of Sergeant Alvin York, the Dayton fundamentalist duel between William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow, and the Hall-Mills trial in New Jersey. To cover the last named, three of the newspapers specifically cited printed approximately 720 columns.

* * *

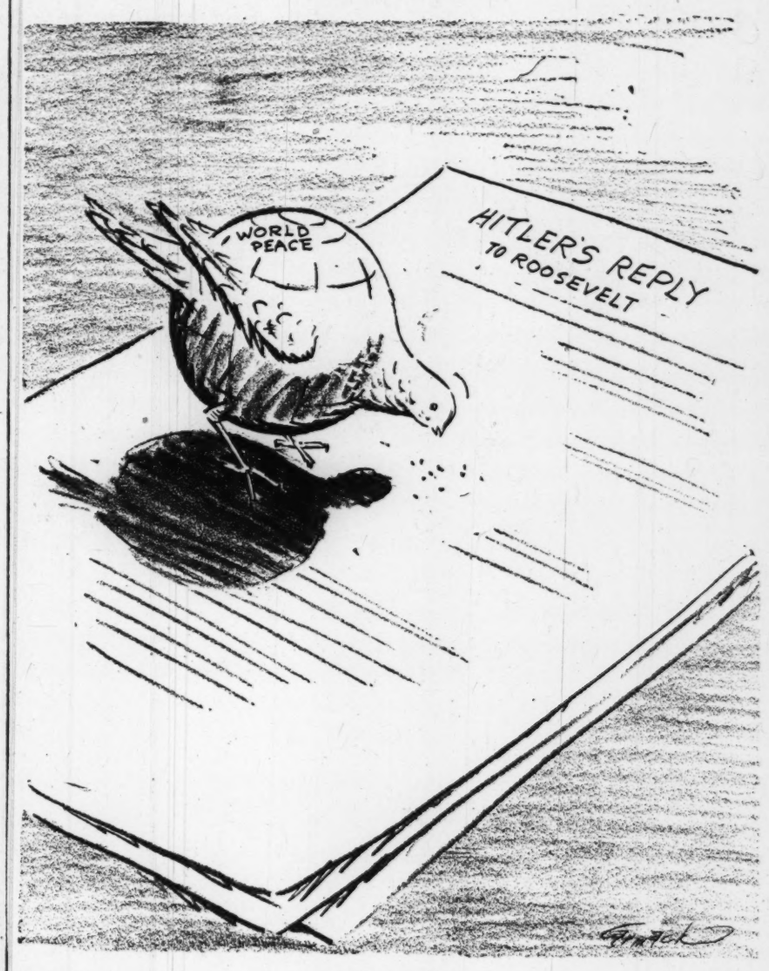
In all the author enumerates some twenty-five sensation-bearing incidents which we are asked to agree would ordinarily have been given only that amount of space to which they were reasonably entitled. He would not suppress news. He would minimize, rather than exploit and magnify, that which is important only because it feeds a morbid curiosity and increases street sales.

The specious defense has been, and again will be, made that in printing magnified and distorted sensational news material the public is being supplied with what it demands. In a degree this is the fact. But it is true only amongst those of a city or a community in which the desire has been incubated, nourished and fed for months and years. False appetites make persuasive and convincing demands to be fed and satisfied.

Mr. Greene has rendered a real service. His methods are heroic and his attack is direct.

F. L. P.

A Few Morsels



Rivermen

It's the same old Spring, in our town, hesitating, as usual, between February and June, between snow squalls and breathless golden interludes of sunshine. The same fat robins swoop among the same budding trees, and we rake the same leaves and twigs from the same lawns. But it's far from being the same old Spring to Chick and Bud and Dunk.

True, they're the same small boys as in other years, with leather jackets flapping, caps awry on tousled heads, one knicker leg up and the other down. But this year the leather jackets smell of pine, and the knickers are daubed with pitch, and the boys walk with a swaggering roll. For last Fall there was the Big Wind, and all over town the tall pines thundered down, and all winter axes and saws have been busy, and this Spring there's something new. And of course Chick and Bud and Dunk are in on that.

* * *

So now, on any fair afternoon after school and after chores, they dodge past the henhouse, and over the back fence, and down Mulcahy's lane to the path that leads to the Pond. Grackles rise creaking from the yellow marshlands, and rabbits whisk into green horsebriar tangles. There's a grumbling rumble and a staccato barking ahead, and the boys hurry. They run. They come out at last on the road—

But no. You wouldn't call it a road. It's a long wallow of mud through the woods. And down it, pitching like galleons in a beam sea, lurch the trucks. Their deckloads of great brown logs creak and complain as they swing over ledges, plow through pools. The boys skip over ruts, break into a run toward the blue glitter of the Pond.

These days you'd hardly know Ice House Cove. For now from point to points loops a boom of logs, linked by chains. And the Cove is one brown carpet of logs. And great wharves of logs are built out from the banks. And more logs come careening down the road, every day. And there are men with peavies, and high laced boots, and battered felt hats, and pained expressions on bristly faces.

"Here they are again, Bill!"

"Ain't you fellers got no homes?"

"Scram, you kids!"

At these friendly gestures Bud and Crick and Dunk grin warmly. Pete Sirocki unchains his load. The great brown logs thunder on the skidway. The peavies chunk and bite. Tom Dixon tallies, measures, taps a deep "US" in the butts with his branding adz. The peavy gang heaves. And toppling, sliding, rolling down with a ponderous mutter go the logs. In sheets of slow silver spray they take the water, go bobbing off.

The truck lurches off, and the peavy gang sit on logs and swap yarns. Chick steps out on a stranded log. It dips; he jumps to another, to a third, reaches shore again. Bud and Dunk follow. Chick tries another, and goes further out. From the skidway Tom Dixon bellows, and the boys scatter, work further along shore. Again a truck grumbles down the roadway, and the men are busy.

* * *

Now the boys run logs from one headland to the other. The great pine sticks are alive underfoot; they give, and dip, and roll, and the small logs bob and duck. The boys zigzag across the cove and back again; small waves from the open pond lap against the boom, and there's the smell of Spring lowlands, the scent of pitch, and sawdust. Dunk stands astride two great logs, and they buck and roll as he sways. Chick and Bud race by, leaving a wake of bobbing, weaving logs. Tom Dixon shouts, and the boys scoot for shore, sit panting and giggling while more brown logs tumble and rumble into the pool. Another truck comes in, and again Dunk dances out on a stranded log. Chick and Bud follow. Whooping they race across the cove, over this shifting, undulating brown carpet.

When they plod homeward at last they smell of pitch, and sawdust, and the pond. Dried grass stuffed into wet boots, they swagger and roll as they walk, and the shy rabbits bolt for the horsebriar jungles as these lumberjacks go past. They peer out and watch through the misty green dusk of Spring, as once the shy folk along the Kennebec, the Saginaw, the Columbia, watched the fabulous rivermen pass—the log-runners, the cat-footed men, the boys to whom Spring was always new. And who knows but these are the same boys?

DANIEL CHASE

First Blue Bird

Nothing warmed the chilly light
Until a blue bird came to feed,
Imposing color on the slight
Geometry of grass and weed.

Being more blue than that far blue
That spaces cloud-shapes in the air,
He gave dimension to the view
And made a man a voyager.

Seeing the heaven in his wing,
Seeing the sunrise on his throat,
We were half way into Spring
Before we heard his fluted note.

JOHN RITCHEY

North . . South . . East . . West

World's Fairs and Circuses

By Frank L. Perrin

Despite the hovering clouds across the seas, the thoughts of millions of people in America and elsewhere turn to the pleasanter things hoped for and in prospect. To the young, as well as to some others, the return of the circus season brings joys of anticipation or realization. No great ingenuity is required to justify, somewhat apologetically, a visit to the tented arena with its spectacles, its discordant noises, and its milling crowds of youngsters. No child is too young to be denied its first visit to the menagerie, and no parent or grandparent is too busy, or too thoughtless, to volunteer as guide and interpreter.

* * *

But the irresistible seasonal attractions will be rivaled by two World's Fairs, one at San Francisco's Golden Gate, and one on New York's Long Island Sound. World's Fairs are not perennials, but they have, since the turn of the century, become recurring events. Many today recall the grandeur of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in the year 1876. Its lights and colors, its wonders of modern machinery, its spectacles which dazzled and scintillated, would seem drab, outmoded, commonplace, and uninteresting to the people of today. We have actually outgrown the wonders and mysteries of 1876. Each succeeding world exposition has surpassed its predecessor. The march of progress has been swift, exciting, breath-taking, and in some measure reassuring. Mankind is learning to do somewhat better, more rapidly, and often more economically, the things that contribute to the comfort, convenience, and the leisure of all the people. All in all, it has been an orderly march. Revolutionary processes in manufacture and production have, it is true, contributed to the perplexing problem of unemployment and industrial maladjustment. At the moment this problem seems to be especially aggravating and difficult.

Yet as we look back we are reassured by the knowledge that readjustments have always been made. In the light of our present experiences one who imagines that the technological problems of the farmers who saw the grain-cradle displace the hand sickle, the reaper succeed the grain-cradle, the selfbinder-harvester displace the reaper, and the combined harvester-thresher all of these, were not vital problems in their day, fails to estimate their importance to the people who solved them.

As these and even more difficult common problems have been met and overcome, the people of the United States have builded great temples, flashed glaring lights, made music, and have gathered together to celebrate some worthy achievement. After Philadelphia there came many other expositions, at St. Louis, at Chicago, at San Francisco and San Diego, at Buffalo, at Philadelphia again, back to Chicago for a return visit, and now to San Francisco again, and today, tomorrow, and for days to come, at New York.

What great or worth-while achievement do these world expositions mark or celebrate? It may be that it is not at once apparent. We are inclined to become somewhat impatient over the continuing talk of war, or discouraged because of the persistent inhumanities imposed by the momentarily powerful upon the weak or defenseless. We deplore the willingness of millions of men and women to look to their more fortunate neighbors for support and sustenance when they might, in many instances, help themselves. The cheering section does not appear to be crowded. And yet we go to the circus, travel thousands of miles from coast to coast, and refuse to be downcast or discouraged.

* * *

This is as it should be. The resiliency of American thought and courage is a powerful and dependable asset. To quote a familiar line, "We whistle while we work." And as we whistle and work we count our blessings. These are many, and they multiply as they are realized and appreciated. The history of the so-called horse-and-buggy days may not be very interesting to all of us. It may seem drab and colorless. We smile at the boasted erudition of our elders. But we are forced to admit that in their crude, stubborn, and faith-inspired way, they did a tolerably satisfactory piece of work.

Today we need that same faith, that determined confidence in our own ability to rise above the confusions, the hatreds, the fears which would discourage and alarm us. Let us rejoice in the possession of these.

The Wide Horizon

Thoughts on British Feeling

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

An American friend who was often in England during the years of the World War, but whom I have not seen since 1931, writes from New England:

"I am very anxious now to know what is going on in England beneath the surface. . . . No one here discriminates between what the Cabinet thinks and what the British people really think. . . . I still think that when the heart of the common people is touched, and they know what it is all about, they will move with the same unity as they did in 1914. . . . I would suggest, if it is in accordance with your ideas, that you interpret the opinion of the people of England, rather than the statements of the Cabinet, to the American people."

It is never easy to "interpret the opinion of the people of England." As I have sometimes tried to explain, there is far more "public feeling" than "public opinion" in this country. Since my friend wrote, the British Government and France have given their pledge to Poland with, as far as I can judge, the approval of public opinion. The reason for this substantial uniformity of thought and feeling may be summed up in a phrase which I have heard "common people" use again and again in the southern Midlands and elsewhere: "It's about time these Dictators were stopped." On this point the feeling of the country is solid as a rock.

This does not mean that there are no under-currents of criticism. A typical representative of the "common people" whose politics are conservative said to me a few days back: "We're going to help the Poles if Hitler tries to smash them. Why didn't we help the Czecho-Slovaks? They were a good lot. Now we've let Hitler take their country, their guns and their arms factories. Didn't these Poles then help Hitler, and take something for themselves?"

* * *

Now the "common people" who talk thus are not great newspaper readers. They listen to the news bulletins of our Broadcasting Corporation, and think about them before any newspaper can say anything. And there are more than 8,000,000 radio sets in Great Britain.

Nothing like this existed in 1914. We are facing a great international crisis, and a national emergency, with a people better informed than it has ever been before. There may have been—indeed there was—a good deal of doubt about the wisdom of the Munich Agreement last September; but on the whole the common people gave the Government the benefit of the doubt because they thought that peace had been saved. Today, as far as my experience goes, there is no doubt at all among them about the necessity of "stopping the Dictators," which is what the pledge to Poland is taken to mean.

Opinion upon the Italian seizure of Albania can be summed up in the conclusion that popular opinion trusts neither of the two dictators. Some add in an undertone: "The Government didn't ought to have been fooled. Hope they'll know better next time."

* * *

This is the nearest approach to grumbling that has come to my notice. But the undertone might swell into loud discontent were the people to suspect that the Government is again being "fooled." Otherwise feeling is firm and grim against "the Dictators," that is to say, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. The name of Joseph Stalin is never mentioned.

Our "common people" look upon Russia as a potential helper in "stopping the Dictators." They do not understand why there should be what they call "shilly-shallying" about Russia. Here a difference of outlook can be detected between the "masses" and the "classes." Our middle and upper middle classes cannot easily reconcile themselves to the idea of co-operation with "the Bolsheviks." They might have preferred some degree of co-operation with National Socialism or Fascism if Herr Hitler's and Signor Mussolini's methods had been less brutal and less contemptuous of the pledged word. Still, even among these "classes" I have found traces of a bitter feeling. A brilliant young Oxford graduate of good family put it the other day in these words: "A million fellows of my generation may have to disappear because we wouldn't stand by Czecho-Slovakia; and another million may go if we won't link up with Russia."

* * *

Nobody knows how far our Ministers are aware of these feelings. Some of them probably are. The truth is that if war should come it would be a people's war, with the whole population in the firing line; and if only for this reason the people would like to see the Government broadened and strengthened. The most important Departments of State, they feel, ought to be manned by the best and the most resolute of our political leaders. If there is very little open recrimination against present Ministers, and rather a disposition to pass the sponge over the past so that we can all "get together," any fresh attempt to revert to "appeasement" or to accept further "assurances" from the Dictators might rouse a very ugly temper among our "common people."

Nor is the explanation far to seek. Our people feel that their own lives and liberties may be assailed by men whose ethics are those of the Stone Age, yet at whose command lie all the destructive agencies of modern mechanics and natural science. Our besetting political weakness is forgetfulness. But the suppression of Czecho-Slovakia came too soon after "Munich," and the seizure of Albania followed too hard upon the Anglo-Italian "agreement" for our people not to remember. So, remembering, they have set their teeth. And this is something that our Ministers, whoever they may be, will do well to remember.